President.—No seconding is necessary.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—We ask and you give.

President.—The motion for demand was not opposed, and under that circumstance, what should we say of it? The motion was "carried" or the demand "granted"?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—It is granted.

President.—The demand is hence granted.

I think we can proceed with the "Voting of Demands for Grants."

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

Before proceeding with the consideration of the business, namely, the Voting of Demands for Grants, I would like to point out that we have received a large number of cut motions, and it is desirable that all these cut motions are considered within the period of seven days allotted for them. I do not find that the Council law says anything about the time-limit in regard to the speeches of the members in connection with these several motions. In order that we may economise time, I think it is desirable to put a time-limit to the speech, and I have considered the question, and I shall be glad to have an opportunity to know the views of the members here.

To me it seems that ten minutes for the mover and for the officer in charge—the official member in charge of the department—will be sufficient. For the other members who wish to take part in the discussion, a period of 5 minutes each will be sufficient. I wish to know whether this is not a reasonable limit for carrying on the discussion on the subject.

Of course, for the general discussion, you may take the 20 minutes allotted. The Regulation says that nobody has the right to take more than 20 minutes except the Finance Member.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, it all depends upon the nature of the question. Sometimes it may involve a policy, and it may be necessary in a number of cases to show irregularities on the part of the Government. In a case like that, it would not be possible to finish in 5 minutes. And even under general discussion, whether it involves 200 lakhs or 2,000 crores, the principles involved in the budget and the criticisms necessary are one and the same. I am sure that within the 20 minutes allowed, nobody can do his duty adequately, unless the whole speech is written down and brought here, and as it happens, all the members have written the same—almost the same—thing, a proper discussion becomes impossible.

I fail to see, Sir, how we can do adequate justice within this limited time, at least for two or three years, till the Government is

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

placed on a proper footing according to our ideas and conceptions of Government; and it would be really grievous to reduce the time. It is not because we have a desire to cultivate the art of speaking that we come here. We have got wrongs, we feel grievously that certain things pointed out to the Government have not been carried out, and it is our intention to point out them again and again, and request the Government to consider the same points repeatedly. After having done all that we can, if we find that our efforts are fruitless, it is our intention to clear out to vacate these places for others to carry on the business.

Now, Sir, this is a question that you should decide yourself. What I would suggest is to make 5 minutes the minimum, and when you consider that something is not completed by this time and is worth listening to, then extend the time as you choose. I do not think any hard and fast rule can be laid down in regard to a matter like this.

President.—We have a time-limit fixed for discussion. In the 7 days it may not be possible to go through all these cut motions, and on the seventh day all the demands have to be put in.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—May I call your attention to the fact that many of these motions are on one and the same subject—practically, the same subject. We need not go into all of them, one after another, because the cut motions are made on the same subject.

President.—There may be some arrangement; that is necessary. You speak on the motions. Thus a man who has come prepared on the subject can speak on it. Other members may supplement matters which have been omitted by him, so that you can bring to the notice of the House all the relevant facts.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—That is the point. We cannot, we do not know what will take place, what a member will do, what points a member will take in and what he will not.

President.—You must consider the matter. Why not you put a few points in black and white ?

Dr. A. R. Menon. But the ideas will not be there. To express the idea it requires time. To convince people that our stand-point is right, it needs time.

President.—The only difficulty in making a general grant of time is that you must come to the end of the motions at the end of this period of seven days. Possibly, an opportunity may be given to all the members to discuss all the items.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, you can place a time-limit, that each department must be finished by a certain time.

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—There is a time-limit in the rule. One demand one day, not more than a day.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President.—But there are so many demands. If there are only seven demands, I can understand that.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—On the seventh day, the whole thing will come together.

President.—At five o'clock. That is the difficulty.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I point out, Sir, that in this matter no time-limit is contemplated with reference to motions? And, of course, we, non-officials are discussing our motions. If, by taking unnecessarily the time of the House, we lose our case, the Government, on the other hand, gains.

President.—When you say "we", I want only to understand that "we" includes all of us. Of course, you may speak for a long time. Another non-official member may say, "Why should such a long time be allowed?" That is all the point. That is the reason why I am discussing it. If you all, in a body, agree that such and such a time should be allowed, then all right.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—What we want is all the points should be placed before the Government.

President.—Within these seven days, all points must come up before the Government. But for the fact that we have this seven days' limit, we could have gone on at leisure.

Mr. A. B Salem.—We may not be anxious to discuss certain matters after hearing a particular member who has studied the motions. Otherwise, this rule would not have been contemplated. It means that several motions can be discussed.

President.—Other Councils have thought it necessary to fix a time-limit like this.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I mean no hard and fast rule may be laid regarding the point.

President.—Some understanding there may be. Whether one member exceeds his time-limit by five or ten minutes, it is open to the President to allow it or not, so far as the discussion within the seven days is concerned. So far as the 2 days' general discussion is concerned, I think some of the non-official members had hurried, because they had no time, and the official members were not able to say all that they had to say.

For instance, the Finance Member who has been allowed the right of reply was not able to reply. The President has also got the right of making remarks at the end of the discussion, and he too was not able to say anything. These are the disadvantages.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Is there any rule laid down by the Government to regulate this business in Mysore and Travancore? Have they got any time-limit?

President.—Under Standing Order 71, the President has got the power to regulate the conduct of the business in the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Council in all matters not provided in the Regulation, the Rules or the Standing Orders.

So, by virtue of this power, I find that the President is to regulate this business. The Travancore Diwan—I do not exactly remember who—laid down this limit of 10 minutes and five minutes.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—This rule we will follow.

President.—We do not want to place the members in an inconvenient position by not being allowed an opportunity for making their points clear by not raising all the points before the House.

Try, as far as possible, to follow this time-limit, but in suitable cases, I shall exercise my discretion in extending the time.

The first item is Demand Number I—Land Revenue.

Demand I—Land Revenue—Rs. 1. 99 lakhs.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move that the House be pleased to vote for a grant of Rs. 1,98,576 for carrying on the Land Revenue administration of the State during the coming year. Both the Diwan and the Finance Member have been most generous in dealing with my application for funds. Including both votable and non-votable items, I asked for Rs. 2,32,800, and I have succeeded in securing, subject, of course, to the vote of this House on my present motion for demand, a sum of Rs. 2,31,700. There has been a reduction of only 1,100, of which a sum of Rs. 500 is under the head "Lighting of caution posts." Thus I have not given them much trouble in framing up the budget of the Land Revenue Department.

After all, the grant asked for by me is only a close repetition of that sanctioned for the current year, and there are only a few special items that may be considered to be special or new, and even in regard to them, my friend, the Finance Member, has made my task easy by explaining them very lucidly both in his preliminary memorandum and his speech introducing the budget estimate; and I have very little to add to his explanation. I take this opportunity to thank him for thus rendering my task easy.

To remove, however, a few doubts that some of the non-official members have entertained or may entertain as to the necessity for certain items, I propose to explain them briefly.

The first item is the provision for the continuance of the probationary Revenue Inspector under the head "Diwan Peishkar's Office establishment." The appointment of a probationary Revenue Inspector was created 18 months ago with the object of having always in the department one or two young smart

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

graduates trained in all branches of executive revenue work, beginning form the very bottom, namely, the village accountant's work. These young men will make very good Tahsildars in the years to come. Further, a working knowledge of our system of survey and maintenance of land records is a *sine qua non* for a good revenue officer. Our survey and our maintenance system are considered to be ideal and distinctly superior to those obtaining elsewhere. It is also the policy laid down by the Government for the department to appoint hereafter only graduates as Revenue Inspectors, as the stock of young men who worked in the Survey and Settlement Department, and who were subsequently appointed as Revenue Inspectors 17 years ago, mostly during the administration of Mr. (now Sir A. R.) Banerji, is getting depleted. In the Madras Presidency there is the practice of direct recruitment of Revenue Inspectors.

The necessity for the purchase of a new motor boat is the next item. The amount applied for this is Rs. 6,000. Ever since the Fishery Department was organised in 1086, it had a motor boat. The boat in use till now was purchased six or seven years ago, and has become unserviceable. The estimate for a new boat was prepared by the mechanical section of our P. W. D. Patrol of the backwaters has to be conducted at all times of day and night, be the weather fair or foul. The open backwaters between Ernakulam and Mattancheri, and that within a radius of three or four miles from the Harbour mouth, are deep in most places, and squalls and storms are of frequent occurrence. The boat should, therefore, be a strong one with a powerful engine. Such a boat is estimated to cost about Rs. 6,200.

The next item is the provision of Rs. 3,600 made under the head "Lighting of caution posts." I am afraid that, about the necessity of providing all lines of fishing stakes with caution posts and lighting them, there is some misapprehension. Any number of motor boats now ply between our Arukkutti frontiers and Cranganur. There are two or three steam boat services. It will be dangerous to navigation, and thereby to life and property, if the stakes are not provided with caution posts and lamps and lighted. Boats will dash against these stakes and capsize. Originally, when the framing of the rules under our Fisheries Regulation No. III of 1092 was under consideration, the idea was to make the licensees of these stakes also responsible for the lighting of the caution posts. When the draft rules were published for public criticism, there was the following provision;—

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

"To guard against danger to public navigation two permanent posts coloured red and mounted with red lights shall be planted by the registry holders at each end of every stake, and these must be lighted by them at their own cost. Failure to do so will entail cancellation of the license." (Plese see the draft rules published in the Gazette, dated 27th Mithunam 1095, page 1441.)

There were serious objections from the licensees who were mostly fishermen. To the best of my recollection, their strong advocate was the member at present representing the Jewish community in this House. The subject was considered carefully by the Government, and it was resolved to delete the clause quoted above in deference to the objections raised and to undertake the lighting at Government cost. This was announced in the Diwan's Press Communique, dated 5th Chingam 1096 in the following terms.—

"The existing practice is for the Government to provide lights at fishing stakes to guard against danger to public navigation. The draft rules proposed to throw this responsibility on the stake-holders. The rules as amended continue the responsibility for lighting with Government, and no charge is made to the fishermen on that account."

If the grant aksed for under this head is not fully granted, or if it is curtailed, there will only be three alternatives left, and they are:—

(1) *Remove all the stakes altogether.* This will result in depriving a large number of fisherfolk of their occupation and means of livelihood.

(2) *Allow them to remain unlighted.* This will lead to loss of life and property, as was the case a few years ago.

Once when I went out for an inspection work, my own motor boat was about to capsize opposite to Pallivirutti, and I at once arranged to have those posts lighted, which could not be lighted owing to inadequacy of allotment.

(3) *Continue the present practice of lighting.* The licensees themselves do it and get the charges which amount to Rs. 42 for each light on an average or Rs. 84 for a line of stakes. This will throw a heavy burden on the fisherfolk, a burden which the Government did not consider it fair to throw on them in 1096. The lighting of caution posts is not intended for safeguarding revenue or making more revenue in the way of penalty by bringing to book all illicit cases of fishing. The whole question has to be considered from an economic point of view as well as from that of protection of life and property in these days of development of motor and steam traffic everywhere. We have one hundred lamps to be lighted. The average cost per lamp for a year is Rs. 42-9-0. Thus the total allotment required will be a little above Rs. 4,200. I am now asking only Rs. 3,300, and I may have to apply to this House for a supplementary grant, as the year progresses.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Then there is the provision of Rs. 1,500 made for opening a Survey School for Village Officers and others. It is usual to have a Survey School once in two years with a view to have always in reserve a number of duly trained men in survey for the purpose of being appointed as Village Officers, Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars. We had a Survey School on the last occasion in 1100. The sum of Rs. 1,500 is proposed to be utilised as follows:—

(1) *Training of candidates for appointment as Village Officers and Surveyors according to requirements.*

As in 1100, 120 candidates are proposed to be trained in survey. The number of candidates that can be trained by one instructor is only 30, and the number of classes that can be opened in a year is only two. Two instructors have, therefore, to be appointed for a period of four months to train 120 candidates. The instructors have to be paid at least as the rate of Rs. 35 per mensem, and they have to be allowed each a peon on a salary of Rs. 10 per mensem. The expenditure for the staff required in this behalf is noted below:—

	Rs.
Two instructors at Rs. 35 for four months	280
Two peons at Rs. 10 for four months	80
	360

Besides the above, accommodation has to be provided for the candidates. There is no space in my Survey Superintendent's Office, even for office hands to work. A semi-permanent shed has, therefore, to be erected in the office compound as usual, and provision has to be made for it as well as for other contingent expenses as detailed below.

	Rs.
Cost of erecting shed	200
Contingent expenses	30
	230

The total cost of training the candidates will, therefore, amount to Rs. 590. Against this we will get a revenue of Rs. 480, in the shape of fees at the rate of Rs. 4 for each candidate. Care will be taken to see that the selection of candidates from all communities as far as possible.

(2) *Training of graduate clerks.*

Two graduate clerks on Rs. 30 are also proposed to be got trained in survey for a period of six months. They have to be

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

trained in all methods of cadestral survey—chain, prismatic and theodolite—and also mapping.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—May I know where they are trained ?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—At Trichur, in our central Survey Office. They have got training in all sorts of survey. These men will be trained by the State Surveyors. For the first four months, the State Surveyors will have the help of the instructors, and it will not be difficult for them to attend on the clerks without prejudice to their work. But for the last two months there is none to help the State Surveyor. The term of one of the instructors has, therefore, to be extended for two months till the training of the clerks is over. The cost of training the clerks is noted below.—

Pay of 2 clerks at Rs. 30 for 6 months	360
Do 2 peons at Rs. 10 do	120
Do 1 instructor at Rs. 35 for 2 months	70
	550

In addition to the above, the clerks and the instructors have to be given regular travelling allowances, when they have to leave head-quarters. Some amount has also to be provided towards measuring charges. The approximate expenditure that may have to be incurred in this behalf is noted below :—

Travelling allowance	Rs. 100
Measuring charges	150
Contingency	30
	Rs. 280

The total expenditure for the training of the clerks will, therefore, come to Rs. 830.

Thus the total cost of opening the school is, therefore, Rs. 1,420. There is no extra furniture in my Survey Office to be given to the clerks and instructors. At least 4 tables and 4 chairs are absolutely necessary. The amount available out of the total allotment of Rs. 1,500 is only Rs. 80 which is not sufficient to meet the cost of 4 tables and 4 chairs. However, the balance of Rs. 80 will be utilised for purchasing tables and chairs. There is also another point. There is no provision to train up one or two officers for Tahsildarship. Those who are appointed as Tahsildars should have, as already pointed out, a working knowledge of survey, and I can give them training in the Survey School, only if the allotment for the school is raised

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

to Rs. 2,500. This is a matter now engaging the attention of the Government. If necessity arises, applications for a supplementary grant will be made in due time.

I venture to hope, Sir, that in the light of the facts and figures explained by me, the House will be pleased to vote for the grant asked for. I am the first applicant, and I hope that the House will make a good beginning by granting my demand.

I welcome the token motions—otherwise known as cut motions—that have been tabled, and I am looking forward to them with pleasure, as the discussions on them will give me an opportunity to reply to the criticisms, constructive as well as destructive, that may be made by the members on the opposite side against the working of the department of which I am in charge.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—May I ask some questions for information? Has not *the Land Revenue Manual* been revised since its first publication?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Yes.

President.—There was one revision. We are now going on with another revision of *the Manual.*

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—There is no demand for grant for 1102 under this head. The figure against this head relates to the revised estimate for 1101 and not to the budget grant for 1102. There is no provision in the budget of 1102 for any establishment for the revision of *the Land Revenue Manual.*

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—Then, are not all the Village Officers, Menons and Parvatiakkarans in the service trained in survey?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—I think I answered two interpellations on the subject, one of Mr. Ambooken and another of Mr. Poulo Mampilli. Except some two or three old men who belonged to a pre-Settlement *pravarthy* service who are still below 55 and whom I cannot deprive of their appointment by premature retirement, all are trained. I suppose that, as time advances, they will also cease to appear in the field. They are only very few such men. I think, I answered interpellations like this. In one of my replies, I gave this information.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—When the post of probationary Revenue Inspector was created, were there not undergraduates trained for Revenue Inspector' sposts?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Yes, there were. Subsequently, the Government came to the conclusion that the case of these undergraduates might be taken under consideration one by one according to the merits of each. Subject to that exception, a general ruling was made that only graduates

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

should be appointed as Revenue Inspectors hereafter. So far as the trained undergraduates are concerned, the case of each will be disposed of on its own merits, and I think that the Government have already favourably considered the case of one or two. The Government have always been merciful, and I am sure they will consider the case of other undergraduates.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—May I know whether there is anyone now as probationary Inspector?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—There is one and only one. We want only one. After the creation of the post, there has been only one. The course of training is for two years.

President.—That period is not over.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—He began to work from 1st Meenam 1100, and his period will expire on 1st Meenam 1102. The course includes of his having put in charge of a *firkah* for a temporary term when a temporary vacancy occurs so that he may gain practical experience. I have put him in charge of a *firkah* in a privilege leave arrangement for two or three months.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—When there are already undergraduates who have already undergone training, why are they not provided for?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—These young graduates who are taken as probationers will undergo training, and they will be provided in the Revenue Department, and they will, I hope, make very good revenue officers. That is the policy of the Government. That is the object.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Are there any graduates coming forward? Have you invited applications?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—I have not. I am sure, if we were to invite applications, the Council Secretary's table will break down under the weight of those applications.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Who is the present probationary Revenue Inspector?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—One Mr. V. K. Narayana Menon, B. A.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—Is there anybody to go and supervise these fishery caution posts to see that they are properly lighted?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—We have got the Fishery Inspector, the Tahsildar and myself to supervise whether these caution posts are lighted or not. In the course of one of my surprise visits at Pallivirutti, my boat nearly capsized near a caution post, owing to want of lights, and the consequence

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

would have been serious. I have ordered the lighting of these posts. We are doing all that we can to see that these are lighted daily. But for my surprise visits and supervision, I would not have expected that much.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—I am glad to hear that there is supervision in the matter. But I have to state that there are very many iron posts sunk under water which do a good deal of harm.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—There are only a few.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—Even though they are only a few, they do great harm.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—We found that the iron posts in course of time get rusty and serve no useful purpose in the long run. In their places we are driving cocoanut polls to serve as posts, and we change them once every three years. You may find provision for this in Fishery Notification 4 of *the Land Revenue Manual*.

Mr. S. S. Koder:—In this connection, I have to bring to the notice of the House an accident which occurred to my boat. My boat struck on an iron post which was under water. The boatmen could not see the post, I am sure. I brought this to the notice of the Diwan and the Chief Engineer at that time. As my boat was a strong one, it was only slightly damaged, and no lives were lost. If it had been an ordinary one, the boat would have gone down, and the inmates of the boat would have lost their lives. What I want to press is that all such sunken posts should be removed at once. If this has been done long ago, no accident would have occurred to me.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Those posts were replaced some four years ago. On getting the information, I went to the spot and gave orders that all such sunken posts should be removed at once. I think the Government had spent some money for that purpose. I believe that, with the sanction of the Government during the time of Mr. T. Vijayaraghavachari, I spent more than Rs. 1,000 for removing the iron posts which were under water.

President.—I think they are now in a better condition.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Sir, I rise to a point of order. I submit that the salaries of the Diwan Peishkar, the Superintendent of Survey and Land Records and leave items are votable items.

President.—Was this specifically brought to the notice of the Finance Member?

Mr C.A. Kunjunni Raja.—Under section 16 (4) (a)—salaries and allowances of officers appointed by our Government are

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

made non-votable. There is no appointment made by our Government. Under the Regulation, to my knowledge, there is only one appointment made by our Government, and that is that of the Deputy President. You may be pleased to refer to section 4 of the Regulation. Our Government may appoint any Member ot the Council to be the Deputy President. There is only one officer whose salary is exempted under that section. That appointments made by His Highness or with the sanction of His Highness are not contemplated is clear from section 16 (4) (b). So I submit that the salaries are votable items.

Another point is that on page 20 we see an item "Stamping of weights and measures" and "Establishment and other charges." These also are votable items.

President.—But the stamping is necessary under the Regulation. It was raised in the Standing Finance Committee that those expenses which are required by law had to be considered non-votable. Some expenditure is necessary on this account.

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—Is it an expenditure which is obligatory under a law?

President.—Under the Regulation, all weights and measures have to be stamped.

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—This is the pay of persons who stamp these weights and measures when presented in the Taluk Office. I do not think it is obligatory.

President.—How can that be done without an establishment?

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—In that view all the establishments of the Government becomes non-votable because they are paid their salaries.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—We have no regular establishment. Some fee is charged for stamping. A portion of it is given to the blacksmiths as wages. Whenever stamping is required, we call them and ask them to do it.

President.—That expenditure must be one which is obligatory under law.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—That was the reason why it was put as a non-votable item of expenditure. We are paying *pattam* and *michavaram*. This is a non-votable assessment of Sirkar lands outside the State. We have to pay assessment *pattam* and *michavaram* to the British Government. They are all non-votable items.

President.—In all cases where the rules do not justify, we must put them as non-votable. About "Establishment and other

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

charges", I suppose, we came to some conclusion the other day.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—We shall make it votable.

President.—What is the point raised?

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—As to salaries, only the Deputy President can be considered as being appointed under 16 (4) b.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The Secretary to the Council is also appointed under the same rules.

President.—But with regard to other appointments, our interpretation was that those appointments which require the sanction of His Highness are considered as appointments whose pay should be non-votable. That is the construction we followed in preparing this budget. To make your point clear you may please refer to *the Administration Reports.*

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—"Our Government" is comparatively a new term. By whom is the Diwan appointed?

President.—By His Highness the Maharaja.

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—The Diwan is appointed by "Our Government." It is absurd on the face of it; for without the Diwan, there is no Government.

President.—I think appointments made by the sanction of His Highness are appointments made by "Our Government."

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—The Deputy President and the Secretary to the Legislative Council could only be appointed by "Our Government," that is, with the sanction of His Highness.

President.—According to section 16 (4)(b), they come under this head. So by "Our Government" we mean by "the Government." We have been taking it that those appointments made by the Government with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja are made by the Government, and their pay is to be regarded as non-votable. Such appointments are made by our Government.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—That also could not be in order. Under Section 16 (4) iii, pensions and gratuities granted by the Government or that are sanctioned by our Government with the sanction of His Highness are non-votable.

President.—In that section you find the words "whose appointments as specified in the rules require Our sanction."

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Under *this* Regulation. Please note the word *this.*

President.—They are rules made and under them are made appointments. So the only question is whether we can take "Our Government" to be virtually equivalent to His Highness.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Even if you do that, you cannot improve matters. Pensions and gratuities cannot be voted. Salaries can be voted. The Government can raise and lower salaries, and there have been instances where the salaries have been raised and lowered. That function is not given to this House.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—There is a provision in *the Stanaing Orders* that all appointments are to be made by our Government. They are appointments made by His Highness, and so they are appointments made by our Government.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Is it the custom to publish all such appointments in the Government Gazette ?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Yes.

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—Only appointments made with the sanction of His Highness are notified.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—All appointments made with the sanction of His Highness will be notified in Part I of the Gazette. Only appointments made with the sanction of His Highness under Rule 21 are published in the Gazette.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—What is meant by the word " Our Government " ?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—" Our Government " means " His Highness. "

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Appointments which require the sanction of His Highness are different from appointments made by our Government, because (a) and (b) are shown separately.

President.—There I suppose we followed Travancore.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—I may draw your attention, Sir, to Rule 5. I suggested in the Finance Committee that there may be a final ruling upon this matter. Since it was not done, I raised this point.

President.—I think that you took it for granted that these appointments require the sanction of His Highness. The Secretary to the Diwan will please see that some order is published to that effect.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. C Achyuta Menon.—That is clearly the intention of the Rules and Regulations.

President.—You may take it that " appointments made by Our Government " means ' appointments made by His Highness and sanctioned by the Government ",

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Motion No. 1.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,606. for the Diwan Peishkar's Office establishment by Rs 100.*

Sir, I ask your permission to reduce the amount of Rs. 100 in my motion to Re. 1.

President.—I allow your request. I think all these motions may be taken as one.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—In case the objects of moving the motions are not different. But I do not think that all the Members have sent in their motions for one and the same object.

Sir, I move this motion to bring to the attention of this House and of the Government the great discontent that prevails on account of the present method of recruitment into Government service. This matter has already been brought to the attention of the Government by some non-officials. Some Members of this House have expressed their views; and by means of a question I brought this matter to the attention of this House, and suggested that a Staff Selection Board might meet the present situation. Not only I but many other Members of this House have pointed out the necessity of appointing a Staff Selection Board. In answer to my question suggesting the constitution of a Staff Selection Board, the Government said :—

"The Government do not consider that there is any necessity for the appointment of a Staff Selection Board, and the present methods of selecting candidates for Government service are working satisfactorily".

By this answer, my task is very much lightened. I have only to point out that there is a discontent in the country and among the officials, and therefore, it is advisable to appoint a Staff Selection Board. I shall first of all prove that there is discontent among the officials. The Head-masters' Conference was held at Trichur on the 18th or 19th of January 1926. Mr. K. Rama Menon and Mrs. Velayudha Menon then urged that there is necessity for the formation of a Selection Board, and a resolution was passed recommending to the Government the appointment of a Selection Board; but the Government did not give effect to the recommendation. The passing of this solution shows that there is discontent among the officials on account of the present method of recruitment.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—That was only in connection with the Education Department.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—You grant the fact with regard to one department. Let me now come to the Police Department. The recent selection of candidates for Vellur Training and its results, I hope, we have not forgotten.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—Such a general statement should not be made. That is my objection.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I want to know whether this criticism refers only to one department or to all departments. I have given notice of a general cut.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—I do not think it proper that the Hon'ble Member can deal with the appointment of a Staff Selection Board when I move for a grant. The same question was asked by the Hon'ble Member when I asked for a supplementary grant in the previous session. I suppose this token motion should confine itself to Land Revenue only.

President.—These are simply motions to bring certain defects in the department to the notice of the Government.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—My only point is whether this is the proper place to deal with the internal working of the department. I think this would come under "General Administration."

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—I am inclined to agree with the Diwan Peishkar.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—That will reflect upon this particular department. I have no objection to confine my criticism to a particular department.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—When we criticise the general policy, I think it will affect also the Revenue Department. There is no particular policy for the Revenue Department.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—I have no objection in your criticising the general policy.

President.—When there is a general motion, you can discuss generally.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Then I think it will be better to raise this in connection with the demand for "General Administration."

President.—That question will be raised during the discussion of "General Administration". Then I think it would affect also the Revenue Department. My point is this. When you are criticising a particular department, you should confine your criticism to that particular department.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—There may be another issue to be discussed under "General Administration."

Dr. A. R. Menon.—In this we are to confine ourselves to this particular department. That is a very great difficulty. If it is under "General Administration," you cannot review the whole department.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—There is no particular policy for a particular department regarding this matter. If you would be pleased to reserve your criticisms

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

till we come to "General Administration", it will be more appropriate.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—If this point is not raised here, I may not get an opportunity to discuss this point.

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—Under "Land Revenue" only such questions can be raised as can be dealt with by the Diwan Peishkar.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Has the Diwan nothing to do with the Diwan Peishkar's establishment?

President.—It is a matter of general policy. The Diwan Peishkar cannot have a Staff Selection Board of his own. The Government must appoint a Staff Selection Board.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—There is another point. We have no independent authority of our own. We have to consult all the Heads of Departments. We had no time to consider and consult, and the motion has been a surprise to us.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—We had sent our cut motions early so that they had ample time to consider.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—It is only proper for the department as well as the Council that it is dealt with as a general question.

President.—Sometimes when cut motions are sent, the reasons are given. You have not given any reasons, and so you have not given us the opportunity of going into the matter. We cannot know what was your object in bringing this cut motion. I think this cut motion may be withdrawn.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Yes, Sir.

President.—I think it will be better for us to discuss the matter under "General Administration."

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—I may be permitted to do it.

President.—It is in your power.

The motion was withdrawn with leave.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,194 for the Diwan Peishkar's Office establishment by one rupee.*

Sir, my object in tabling this cut motion of Re. 1 was to discuss about the recent appointment of a probationary Revenue Inspector, and the Diwan Peishkar got the correct scent of it, beforehand. He has answered it in his preliminary remarks. But still I should say it is a strange coincidence that the Government thought of taking some fresh graduates as probationary Inspectors, just when one Mr. V. K. Narayana Menon wanted to get a post.

President.—Only one has been entertained.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Only one at a time. There is only one now. Another will be taken next. Of course, this new appointment commences at a time when there were some other trained hands already in the service who were anxiously waiting for proper posts.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Can you say how many there are?

President.—Two or three vacancies may come.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Anyhow, the entertainment of a new hand is putting in obstacles in the way of persons aspiring for that place and who have acted before.

President.—During the period of these two years vacancies arose, and qualified men were appointed. This has been the custom for a long time.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—My point is that, if new graduates are entertained, there may not be scope for the trained hands who are already in service and who aspire to become Revenue Inspectors.

President.—We only put qualified men in the place. They will not stand in the way. What we want is to better the condition of the service.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—I also said that the case of the trained hands already in the service will be taken into consideration.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—There were also other influences for the creation of this new appointment. I understand that the probationary Inspector taken is one Mr. V. K. Narayana Menon. It is, as I said, a strange coincidence that, at the time Mr. Menon was to be appointed, there was the creation of a probationary Revenue Inspector's post. It may be an accident. It is, however, than, strange accident more and we have every reason to suppose that this post was created for this particular man.

President.—The Government considered it was necessary.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Sir, you might have considered so. But is it reasonable in the face of so many persons who had undergone training, and who were waiting for a hold in the department, to appoint this man and to disappoint them?

President.—Why do you think that the place was created to provide a place for Mr. V. K. Narayana Menon? You must be a little charitable in these matters. Everything should be said on proper grounds.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—The inference I make is the only reasonable, natural and probable one. Otherwise, there was no necessity for creating that post then. I want only to bring to the notice of this House, the discontent felt among the people when they find that particular posts are created for particular persons.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President.—Now, this appointment was conferred upon Mr. V. K. Narayana Menon. After two years, another candidate will be chosen, and thus it will go on.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Yes, Sir, we shall avail of it then! But by this a bad impression will be created in the minds of the people.

President.—The Government cannot be held responsible for the erroneous impression of the public. After all, who is to judge of all these things?

Mr. M. K. Raman.—True, it is only a difference of opinion. My point is only to bring this to the notice of the Government. Once he is entertained, it is not proper to send him away.

President.—What is it that you want now? You want to bring to the notice of the Government certain things to be considered and done properly. There was a Proceedings appointing Mr. V. K. Narayana Menon as a probationary Revenue Inspector. That Proceedings will have to be taken as decisive till it is cancelled. Till that we have to adhere to it strictly.

Mr. M.K. Raman.—I am not telling you, Sir, to cancel that Proceedings or to send away Mr. V. K. Narayana Menon. But room should not be created for people to think certain individuals are favoured.

President.—I can understand it, if you say that no person is to be appointed hereafter.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Whether it is a probationary Revenue Inspector or any other post, when a particular individual comes, a particular necessity also arises. Such an opinion should not be created in the public mind.

President.—I assure the Council that it was with no particular object of a particular individual that such an appointment was created. Don't be under that erroneous impression.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Under the assurance I do not want to press the motion further.

The motion was withdrawn with leave.

Motion No. 3.

Mr. K. P. Karuppan.—*To reduce the allotment for the Fishery Patrol staff by one Rupee.*

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. കറുപ്പൻ.—സർ, ഫിഷറി പെട്രോൾ സ്റ്റാഫിന്" വേണ്ടി വിനിയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യയിൽനിന്ന് ഒരു രൂപ കുറയ്ക്കുവാൻ ആകുന്ന ഞാൻ ഈ മോഷൻ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നത്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പെട്രോൾ സിസ്റ്റം ഞാൻ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന സമുദായത്തിന് സാമാന്യമായി പലപ്പോഴും ഉപദ്രവം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതായിട്ടുള്ള പരാതികൾക്കും അപവാദങ്ങൾക്കും അല്പാല്പ ഇടയാക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഉന്നികളിലെ വിളക്കുവെയ്പ്പു ശരിയായി നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ; ഉന്നികളേക്കൊണ്ട് വഞ്ചികളുടെ ഗതാഗതത്തിന് തടസ്ഥം നേരിടുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നും മറ്റും ഉള്ള പരിശോധനകൾക്ക് ഫിഷറി പെട്രോൾ സഹായമായിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ഉഴന്നികളുടെ മുമ്പുനിന്നും ഫിഷറി വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അ കലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ നിന്ന് മറുപലതരം മത്സ്യബന്ധനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടെ ന്നും അതുനിമിത്തം ഉഴന്നികളിൽനിന്ന് ലഭിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ആദായത്തി ന് ഗണ്യമായ ഇടിവുകൾ തട്ടുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും പലപ്പോഴും പരാതിക്കിടക്കു ഇടയാകുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ സംഗതികളിൽ പെട്രോൾ സ്റ്റാഫിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ പ്രത്യേകം പതിയുവാൻ ഇടയാക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

പ്രസിഡെണ്ട്.—എന്ത്? ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ അവർ വേണ്ടപോലെ ശ്ര ദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നോ?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. കറുപ്പൻ.—അവർ അധികവും നിയമവിരുദ്ധമാ യി വല്ലതും പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്ന് മാത്രമേ നോക്കാറുള്ളൂ.

പ്രസിഡെണ്ട്.—നിങ്ങൾ പറയുന്ന ഇക്കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി നോക്കേ ണ്ടതും അവരുടെ ചുമതല അല്ലേ? അങ്ങനെ അവർ ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെ ന്നാണോ പറയുന്നത്?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. കറുപ്പൻ.—അതെ. ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതിന് അതു തന്നെയാണല്ലൊ അർത്ഥം.

പ്രസിഡെണ്ട്.—വളരെ ആളുകൾ അങ്ങനെ പിടിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. കറുപ്പൻ.—ഉവ്വ. പക്ഷെ അവർക്ക് ലൈസൻ സ്സും കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്,

അനധികാര മത്സ്യ ബന്ധനം (*Illegal fishing*) കൊണ്ട് ഉഴന്നി ടമസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന നഷ്ടങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചു പെട്രോൾ സ്റ്റാഫിന് നല്ല അറിവുണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും അതിനെക്കുറിച്ച് മേലാവിലേയ്ക്ക് യാതൊ രു റിപ്പോർട്ടുകളും ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടതായി അറിയപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ല. മത്സ്യത്തൊ ഴിൽക്കാരുടെ കുറ്റങ്ങളെ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുവാൻ കാണിക്കുന്നതുപോലേയുള്ള ശ്രദ്ധ അവരുടെ അഭ്യുദയങ്ങളെ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിലും വേ ണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ഭരണീയന്മാർക്ക് ഭരിക്കുന്നവരുടെ പേരിൽ വിശ്വാസവും ബഹുമാനവും അങ്കുരിക്കുവാൻ ഈ നയം ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാത്തതാകുന്നു.

അഴിമുഖം പുഴയിൽ ബ്രിട്ടീഷിന്റേയും കൊച്ചിയുടേയും സീമകളേ പ്പറ്റിയുള്ള തർക്കം ഇനിയും അവസാനിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഗവർമ്മേ ണ്ടിന് ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ഇന്നും സന്ദേഹമാണുള്ളതെന്ന് മലബാർ കല ക്ടർ മിസ്റ്റർ പെയിറ്റ് എന്റെ ഒരു സ്നേഹിതന് കൊടുത്ത മറുപടിയിൽ നിന്നും അറിയാനിടവന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. സന്ദേഹം തീരാതിരിക്കുന്നകാലത്തോളം അഴിമുഖം പുഴയിൽ മത്സ്യബന്ധം ചെയ്യുന്ന സാധുക്കളെ ക്രൂരക്കൂടെ പിടിക്കുവാനും, പിഴകെട്ടിക്കുവാനിടയാക്കുവാനും നമ്മുടെ "പെട്രോളിന്" അ ധികാരവും ആവശ്യവും ഉണ്ടോ എന്ന സംഗതിയും സംശയാസ്പദമാകുന്നു. അഴിമുഖം പുഴയിൽ ഇപ്പോഴും ഒന്നരണ്ടു ദിക്കിൽ ഉഴന്നികൾ നാട്ടാൻ തരമുണ്ട്. സ്റ്റീം ബോട്ടുകളിലും മോട്ടോർ ബോട്ടുകളിലും തങ്ങളെ പ്രൈ വറന്മാരായി നിയമിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഉഴന്നികളിൽ മുട്ടാതെ ശരിയായ വാഹ നങ്ങൾ ഓടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകാമെന്നും കടത്തുകളും തപാലുകളും ശരിക്കു നടത്തിക്കൊടുക്കാമെന്നും അതിന് വേണ്ടിവരുന്ന പക്ഷം ഒരു സെക്രട്ടിരി

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ക്കുടി കെട്ടിവെയ്ക്കാൻ തയ്യാറാണെന്നും അവിടെ ഉന്നിനാട്ടുവാൻ ആ ഗ്രഹമുള്ള വാലന്മാർ വാഗ്ദാനം ചെയ്യുന്നു.

'പെട്ടോളി'നേക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള ഈ നിവേദനംകൊണ്ടും എന്റെ ഇന്നലത്തെ വിമർശനംകൊണ്ടും റവന്യൂ ഡിപാർട്ടുമേണ്ടു് മത്സ്യത്തൊഴിൽക്കാക്കു് മുഴുവൻ പ്രതികൂലം ചെയ്യുതായി മാന്യ സഭ്യന്മാർ ധരിക്കരുതു എന്റെ ഇതുവരേയുള്ള വിമർശനങ്ങളും നിവേദനങ്ങളും മത്സ്യത്തൊഴിൽക്കാക്കു് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമേണ്ടിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്യുകൊടുക്കേണ്ട അവശ്യം ആവശ്യങ്ങളായ ചില സംഗതികളേക്കുറിച്ചു മാത്രമായിരുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ ഈ ഡിപാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിൽ നിന്നു് മത്സ്യത്തൊഴിൽകാക്കു് ഗണനീയങ്ങളായ ചില ഗുണങ്ങളും സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിനെ ഞാൻ വിസ്മരിക്കുന്നില്ല. അഴിമുഖം ഉന്നികരിക്കാർബർ ആവശ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി നീക്കിച്ചപ്പോൾ മാത്രമായിട്ടാണെങ്കിലും പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ദീനദയാലുവായ റവന്യൂ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ അവർകളും കാണിച്ച ഔദാര്യത്തിന്നു് ആ ഉന്നിയുടമസ്ഥന്മാർ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെപേരിൽ നന്ദിയും ഭക്തിയും ഉള്ളവരായിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഗ്രാമനിവാസികളായ പാവപ്പെട്ട വാലന്മാരെ വേലക്കാരുടെ പിടിയിൽനിന്നും വിടുത്തി സ്വതന്ത്രരാക്കുന്നതിനു് അവക്കു് തോട്ടകളും ചാലുകളും കൺടാക്ടർനിവയിൽ കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നതു് റവന്യൂ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനവർകളും ഈ സാധുവർഗ്ഗക്കാക്കു് ചെയ്യുന്ന മറെറാരു വലിയ ഉപകാരമാകുന്നു. എറണാകുളം ടൌണിലും ടാറാപുരത്തിലും നിന്നു് കുടിയിറക്കപ്പെട്ട അനേകം സാധുക്കളെ തുശം സൈഡിൽ താമസിച്ചുകൊള്ളുവാൻ അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് റവന്യൂ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനവർകളും ഈ സാധുക്കൾക്കു് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഗണ്യമായ ഒരു അനുഗ്രഹമാകുന്നു.

സങ്കടങ്ങളും നിവേദിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ചെല്ലുന്ന ഏതു സാധുക്കൾക്കും സമയം അനുവദിക്കയും അവരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങളെ സശ്രദ്ധം കേൾക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ ദിവാൻപേഷ്കാർ അവർകളും കാണിക്കുന്ന ഔദാര്യം പ്രശംസനീയമാകുന്നു.

ഇനിയും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമേണ്ടിനെ പരിഷ്കരിച്ചു് ഈ തൊഴിൽനിമിത്തം ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനും തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കും സാരതരമായ ഒരു അഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുവാൻ റവന്യൂ മേലാവിൽനിന്നും ദയവുചെയ്തു പ്രത്യേകം ആലോചിച്ചുവരുന്നതായി അറിയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഈ മോഷനെപിൻവലിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു്.—ഇപ്പോൾ ചിലതൊക്കെ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അവക്കു് എന്തെല്ലാം ഗുണം ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ അതെല്ലാം ചെയ്യാൻ ഒരുക്കമാണു്. ഇപ്പറഞ്ഞതിനേപ്പററി ശരിയായി അനേഷിക്കാം.

ഇനി പ്രത്യേകം എന്താണു വേണ്ടതെന്നു് അതാതു് സമയം അറിയിച്ചാൽ അപ്പോൾ ആലോചിച്ചു് വേണ്ടതു് ചെയ്യാൻ സന്നദ്ധമായിരിക്കയാണു പക്ഷെ 4 മൈലിനകത്തു് വല ഒന്നും പാടില്ലെന്നു് നിങ്ങൾ അവരോടു് പറഞ്ഞു് അവരെ മനസ്സിലാക്കണം.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—The question of territorial jurisdiction raised is still under dispute between the British Government and the Cochin Darbar. Nothing can, therefore, be done at present to remove the complaint.

President.—Can yon bring those places under our control?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—The Ecouomic Development Committee may take it into consideration, as it is an economic question.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—The Diwan Peishkar said tht this matter may be considered by the Economic Development Committee. He is not a member there.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—But I can bring the matter to the notice of the Committee.

President—He need not necessarily be a member of it.

The motion was withdrawn with leave.

Motion No. 4.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,691 for establishment by Rs. 1,764.*

I rise to move that the allotment of Rs. 52,691 be reduced by Rs. 1,764. I have called for certain information and I have given ample notice. I want to know whether the information is ready.

President.—When did you apply for it?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Rasturi Ranga Ayyar.—You may ask for the information, and I will reply

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Then, Sir, I have to bring to your kind notice that the patrol is very badly effected. There was a case of a number of Valans and their boats being dragged away by men who were not concerned whatsoever with our State. Though that action has been brought to the notice of the Government, the Government has not taken any step to protect its own subjects within its limits.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Rasturi Ranga Ayyar.—The case is an allegation against the action of the Cochin Port Officer. He found, in the course of one of his journeys, a boat consisting of Vala fishermen. He caught hoid of the boat and its contents. He then wrote to the Darbar to make enquiries, about the ownership of the boat. We made some enquiries We were not able to find out the real owners of the boat. Some information was found out, and it was given. It was an unauthorised case, and no prosecution was possible, as they all ran away. It was a serious case. The place where this incident happened is near the Vendurutti reclamation.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President.—Is it during the course of this year?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—I think it is in June 1925 or so. I do not exactly remember the date. My department was very anxious about it for some time. I thought I had to take all the officers to task. After 5 months, there was another unauthorised fishing. Recently, a few days back, a case was brought to my notice that some outside Cochin who had absolutely no authority whatsoever caught hold of a boat and took away all their nets and fish. This was done by the Cochin Port Officer, while these persons were unauthorisedly fishing somewhere near the Vendurutti reclamation. These are the facts of the case, Sir.

President.—Is that the point you are referring to?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Yes, Sir. This officer is not a Cochin Government Officer. It was the Port Officer who did it.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Is this place within our jurisdiction?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—So far as the Port Officers are concerned, they are all our officers for all practical purposes.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Have you any control over them, Sir?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—We have got some friendly relations with them. Moreover, this is the particular place where the Cochin and the British territories meet. We have no control over those officers. The place is very dangerous, and so many have died in that place. I want to know whether the House will allow such action taking place. We do good to the public. The Deputy Collector of Cochin with his wife and children have all met with their death there very recently. We want to protect life and property. It is very dangerous to allow any stakes to be planted there however poor a fisherman may be.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—Did you appeal about it to any officer of the Cochin State?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The Port Officer is a discourteous man.

President.—Such reflections on persons are unwarranted here. I think it improper to level criticisms against a man who is not here.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I am telling the fact. He told me that he will neck me out of his office. I ask whether any notice of the case has been taken by this Government to get an apology from him. He did not even express a regret for having caught hold of the boats, and our Diwan Peishkar let him off without taking any action.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon—Perhaps, they were only in the act of committing a theft.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I have brought to the notice of the Agent to the Governor-General this case and the unauthorised act on the part of the Port Officer and requested him to interfere in the matter. He interfered accordingly, and asked the boats to be released at once. After all, I dispute the statement of the Diwan Peishkar for the simple reason that, as fishing stakes were planted there, I want to bring to your notice the dangerous predicaments to which the poor people are put to. These facts have not been brought to the notice of the public yet. The Harbour Works are going on, and it is said that there is a particular line from Cochin to the Railway Station between which no fishing stakes are allowed. It is absolutely essential, I admit, to protect life and property from danger, and to take all such precautions to prevent it. Is this the method to be adopted for it? Is it by telling the poor fishermen that they should not go and fish there? It is the duty of the Government to put up a line of navigation that will prevent dangers. Such a line as referred to above is absolutely essential. This is the line by which the ferry boats go now, and there is a ferry going on to the Railway Station. If we had such a navigation line put up, the Deputy Collector would not have lost his life. Though the Government provided Rs. 3,000 for a navigating line to be deepened and dredged, it was not spent. I want the line of navigation to be very seriously considered by the Government in conjunction with the British authorities. If we have such a line of navigation, it would be a solution of the problem. Then these poor fishermen, whose occupation is fishing, may earn their livelihood by fishing outside this line, and there will be no complaint about these people. I have tabled this motion also to bring to the notice of the Government Regulation III of 1096, the Cochin Fisheries Regulation and under that there is no power vested in the Government to impose any tax whatsoever. The notification was issued under section 5 of the Regulation. In the notification this power is taken. Whether this power can be taken under the section or not is a very doubtful point: I cannot see anything in the section itself that authorises this impost. There is a word 'condition', and that cannot enable you to impose a monetary tax.

President.—Could not the matter be taken to a Court of Law?.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—You must remember, Sir, that they belong to a class of people who are very poor. Why are we here? Is it not to protect poor people? I may say that it is a matter within the entire discretion of the Government. If the Government thinks that they have got this power to impose taxes, then I have nothing to say. This fiscal imposition of the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

tax, if taken into consideration, cannot be upheld.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—These rules were published for general criticism. The public raised objections only to hard and fast rules.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Mr. Salem was a Government man then.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar. —In 1095 when he defended us, he was not a Government man.

President.—Did you raise any objections?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—No. What if I took no objection? It was not necessary for me to raise any objections in the matter at all, and I suppose, when we have done wrong, we can right a wrong also. I say we have done wrong to these poor classes by charging them so heavily as Rs. 4 for one stake.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—They are charged at the rate of Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, etc.

President.—What was the original rate?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Two *Puthens*, Sir.

President.—We can rise for lunch..

The House rise for lunch and met again at 3 p. m. The discussion on Mr. Salem's cut motion was continued.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I have finished about the fishing stakes. I do not think that I need elaborate that point any more. All that I can say is, as far as possible, their hardships should be mitigated. They must be allowed to fish at a nominal rent and not at this exhorbitant rate. They should not be charged Rs. 4, Rs. 3, and Rs. 22½ or so. After all, we get only seven thousand rupees from these people, and this seven thousand rupees will be a great thing for them. One more point I wish to emphasise. The Diwan Peishkar said that the cost of lighting the posts has to be met, and it is proposed that it is for that purpose that these license fees are collected. If that is so, I now say that the conditions have changed. The economic condition of our State has also improved. We are also now having a Canal Department for maintaining canals in a proper condition for navigation. It will, therefore, fall within that department to see that channels for navigation are properly maintained and lighted. For its expenditure we have got another item of income derived from license fees on boats and jetty landing charges, from which the lighting charges of fishing stakes can be met.

President.—So there are funds for being utilised for the lighting charges.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—As it stands now, we collect all these things and do very little for the maintenance of navigation or for maintaining light, etc. I am not a ware of any other function of

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

a useful nature carried on by the Canal Department except to grant these licenses.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I beg to state that 20 minutes has already been taken.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—There are two or three cuts more in my name.

President.—I do not think you have got much more to say.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I was rushing through the point. The next thing is the irrigation staff. It was pointed out last year by the Hon'ble Member for Tattamangalam, that this staff was absolutely unnecessary. I refer to the last budget session Report. In that it was said that the Parvattiakkarans and Menons can do that work very easily. It was stated that the Vadamala Parvatiam can carry not the work of inspection, and the Gevernment has given no answer to that. If we can save that money, I certainly say that we should save that money, and if this Parvatiam can do that work easily, they should be asked to do so. Their work is very limited, and they can do this work. If you want, I shall refer to the Proceedings which have already been printed.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—The Special Finance Committee will deal with it. It is a very difficult work. It is not so easy as the Hon'ble Member for the Jewish Constituency thinks. We have to collect about Rs. 7,000. They won't give money for the mere asking, and we have to go several times. I had four Inspectors and four peons, just two years ago. Now, I have got only one Inspector. I am managing without suits. We need not think of retrenchments. It is the Finance Committee's business, and before that Committee all these points will come.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—The Finance Committee meeting will do it only the next year, and we have to spend money this year.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The members of the Chittur Taluk know more. I read the Report and found that there was not a sufficient answer from the Government.

Again, in some villages considerable havoc is being the sea, for example, in the sea coasts at Chellanam, balam, Edavanakkad, Ochchenturuttu and other pla put several questions last year with reference works that are seen there, and the answer has me in the least. They do not know who has what is the work, how they are being put working. I raised these questions last y

Sri Ranga Ayyar.—I do no will be able to put up caution

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

how they are maintaining their protective works, and what other protective works are being executed.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.— It is treated as our Port work. We have given a sort of permanent contribution. We are giving nothing now.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The Government said in answer that they do not know how the works come into existence.

President.—Some money had to be spent for the original constructions, and the Government do not spend anything now. That answer, I hope, will satisfy you now.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—That is all what I have to say.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.— And what about the cut the Hon'ble Member proposed?

President.—Mr. Salem, you press the motion to a division?

Mr. A. B. Salem.— I wish to know the Government's view in the matter.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.— The Government is aware of all these, and whatever is possible will be done.

Mr. A. B. Salem.— That is a very safe answer. The specific thing I want is a reduction in the rent on fishing stakes. If the Government is in a position to assure me that they will consider the question, well, I am satisfied. I know that there is no better champion for their cause than the Diwan Peishkar. Now, we have deprived them already of Azhimukam parts. You do not allow them to fish there. That means these poor people are deprived of their work by which they get on. Let them, therefore, be given some kind of work. I suggest the introduction of spinning and weaving in the Thusam village. Let some money be spent by the Government, and let them have some work, as they do not know any other work than fishing at present.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Have I not told the Hon'ble Member that it will be considered by the Economic Development Committee? We have a colony at will, the the most beautiful in Ernakulam.

for navig **B. Salem.**—I think they are not allowed to fish in penditure . Let the Government turn their activities in a fees on boat tion and introduce spinning.

charges of fish **Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.**—All these

President. sidered by the Economic Development Com lighting charges.

Mr. A. B. Sa , what about the reduction of the licen things and do very lk that will come under the jurisdiction of for maintaining light, et

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

this Council, just as Land Revenue. It is a sort of fixed rate. The Government will have to consider, if a resolution to the effect will be brought in. It won't come before the Finance Committee also.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Can the Diwan Peishkar hold out an assurance?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—No. If we want a reduction, it is open to every Member of this Council to bring in a resolution, and then we can consider it. At this stage, we cannot hold out any promise that it will be considered. That is all that I can say.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The matter is only under a notification by the Diwan. That we can change without any legislation is my argument. If it is a hardship, and if the Government are convinced that it is so, I think it is entirely in the discretion of the Diwan to issue another notification and to give relief.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—I must say one thing. These rates came into existence as far back as 1086, 15 years ago. We had a report in 1084 from the Special Fisheries Investigation Officer. He examined the rates of fees then in existence, and recommended some increase, and the Government very carefully considered the question and adopted the present rates. Seventeen years have gone by now.

President.—So the rates were in existence?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Yes, Sir; as far back as 1086.

President.—Have you been receiving any complaint?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Absolutely none, Sir. On the other hand, I found that the licensees claimed a great deal of profit from their stakes. I had to consider the question of payment of compensation for the stakes that had to be removed from the Harbour now. I gave Rs. 150 for each stake, and with that rate they were not satisfied. They wanted to get more. They gave us very glowing accounts of the income they get. The Government have now issued a general order to the effect that, hereafter, the annual income from the stakes should be taken into consideration, and the licensees given very reasonable compensation. You, Sir, may remember a circumstance under which a Government order was issued, and they will show how fair we have been in dealing with these poor men. Nearly 15 years have elapsed since the fixing of the rates of licensing fees, and I have received no complaint till now.

President.—Now, as regards the lighting charges?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—I do not think that the Canal authorities will be able to put up caution

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

osts at the sides of the stakes, provided they will lamp and ght them. At the beginning, the idea was that the lighting lso should be undertaken by the licensees at their cost, as they ake some profit out of them. Then we kept quiet till the ishery Regulation was passed, and the clause that I quoted rom the departmental rules this morning was intended to make the stake-holders light the posts at their own costs. This idea was subsequently given up.

President.—Then, the lighting must be considered as a necessary part to the planting of fishing stakes.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—It must properly come under the Fishery Department. The department is having the cost of lighting. We have shown the greatest possible consideration to these Valans by giving them for settlement the most valuable part of Ernakulam from a commercial point of view. They occupy one of the beautiful spots of Ernakulam. We can now get for this land Rs. 500 per cent, if we sell them.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—All over the shore you have got them.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—They are being paid very liberal compensation, and they are all satisfied; after this we allowed them to fish in some other places as a matter of grace.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—And may I ask one question? Is not the Diwan Peishkar aware that the economic condition of these Valans is very poor?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—We have already considered that question. The Government have appointed an Economic Development Committee, and the condition of these people will be very carefully investigated by them. I told them that I know the difficulties that they experience.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, their economic condition is very distressing.

President —Now, Mr. Salem, I think you have got information on all the points. Any other point on which you require information?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I now leave the matter to the House.

President.—All points that you have now urged, Mr. Salem, will be seriously considered.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—In the coming year, I know it will be very sympathetically considered.

President.—You don't press the motion to a division?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—A point of order, Sir. A member cannot withdraw a motion without the leave of the Council.

President.—There is the general rule. The leave of the Council is necessary to withdraw it. We have been observing that rule. Which is the rule that you refer to? Resolutions, I know, must be withdrawn with the leave of the House. You want a ruling on this point, Mr. Padmanabha Menon?

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—No, Sir. My object in raising this point of order was that others who bring this identical motion may have a chance of discussing it. I do not speak with reference to this particular motion. Other members believing that the member will press that motion to a division may not care to make other arrangements or send a cut. There will be this difficulty. It was only to point out that that I raised this point of order; not that I want a ruling on this point.

President.—You pointed out the difficulties in allowing a motion to be withdrawn without the leave of this House at this stage.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—If leave is given to withdraw the motion, others who will have something to say—I am not speaking with reference to this particular motion. For example, if one member brings an identical motion, there will be no discussion on the motion, if the member by some reason or other is deprived of the chance to raise a discussion; my object was to point out that the same rule with regard to resolutions may be extended to motions also so that certain points of sufficient importance may be raised for discussion.

President.—There is nothing laid down in the rules regarding that. With regard to these cuts, you can have as many debates as there are motions to reduce the grants.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—In the newspapers reporting Proceedings of the Council, we find that the motion was not pressed to a division and not withdrawn.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—Motion not being pressed to a division and motion being withdrawn are always different.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I do not remember [illegible] have been said that the motion is not made or the motion is not pressed to a division. That is not what we see in the newspapers.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—This may be considered as a motion not made. In that case we could raise the identical discussion in some other connection.

President.—But this is a motion that was really moved but not pressed to a division.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—I do not want a ruling on the point.

President.—Motion by Mr. K. T. Mathew.

Motion No. 5.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 86,413 for Village establishments by Rs. 100.*

My motion is as regards the depressed classes. I do not know what is the object of the other motions. I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 86,413 for Village establishments by Rs. 100. The object of this motion is to point out that sufficient acres of land are not assigned to the depressed classes. I shall refer to the answer to my question No. 211. My question was this:

"How many acres of land in the State are altogether owned or held out by the Pulayas at present?"

The answer is:

"124 acres, 84 cents of land are held on *patta* and 103 acres 78½ cents on lease from the Government."

My second question was: "How many acres of *Poramboke* land in the State have been assigned away to people for occupation or cultivation during the last five years?"

The answer is "2,059·74, 23/40 acres."

As regards the question "How many acres of land have been given to the Pulayas," the answer is "80·47." This shows only a very small number of acres of land assigned to the suppressed classes. My object in bringing this motion is, therefore, to request that in future more land be assigned to these depressed classes. The policy of the Government is not to enrich the rich but to give something to the people who have nothing. I do not want to take much of the time of the Council.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Under our present policy, and under our accepted principle of assignment of lands, we too have got very great sympathy for the Pulayas. We began to give effect, during the last three or four years, to the policy of giving a Pulaya an acre or two acres on leases. We take particular care not to grant permanent assignments. If lands are assigned permanently, we may grant them to-day a *patta* for a plot of land, and tomorrow some land grabber may go there, give the Pulaya a bottle of whisky or a pot of toddy and get an assignment of the same from the poor man. That is the difficulty. Thus I give them now small leases. We have got a scheme for grant of lands on a liberal scale to the members of depressed classes at concessionary rates and in the revised *Land Revenue Manual*, I have got a scheme for assignments and leases on concessionary

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

rates to depressed classes. If that scheme is passed, when our disafforestation of forest areas for cultivation purposes is completed, we will set apart a very substantial portion of this class in possession of such lands. In their interests we are working, and we have as much interest in their welfare as the Hon'ble Member.

President.—What is the proposal you make ?

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—It requires some discussion.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Is the discussion of this question over? I am asking for information ; I was not here last time. Once a question is moved and answer given by the official Member, does it not indicate that the discussion is over?

President.—No. Mr. Mathew, what precautions shall we take for the purpose of preventing these assignments ?

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—You need not give much land.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—We have made a beginning, a good beginning.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Even if much land is given to them, it is only conditional that it should not be sold to another. On that condition land should be assigned to them.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—But that condition will not hold good, if the assignment is permanent.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Is there any provision in this matter to give out such lands to all backward classes, or only to the Pulayas?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—All classes. But we restrict alienation.

President.—In the Pulaya Colony ?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—That is a quite different thing. They are given houses and house-goods, and it is a sort of Colony.

President.—Have they got any interest in the land ? I am not quite aware of it. I find a number of trees, jack trees, cocoanut trees, plenty of them. Do they belong to them on any lease right or are they assigned to them ?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—I do not know. A number of them are improving that land.

Mr. K. Govinda Menon.—It is neither assignment nor lease.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—They are allowed to remain there permanently.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—We made an experiment at Narakkal.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I want to make some remarks on the point. The policy of the Darbar has lately been to give lands most

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

liberally to foreign adventurers, and the whole forests have been converted into rubber and coffee estates. There is no objection to giving these lands to them to a certain limited extent; but it ought to be realised thoroughly that the population in our State is increasing, and that the area of land is not increasing for our own people to occupy. The argument has been advanced more than once that these people are willing to take, and that our people do not want these lands. A day will come when our people will take up these lands, and if the Government have any idea of extending these areas, as I have reason to believe they have, it would be wise to consider this question properly.

President.—Do not think we are for whole assignment.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—What I said was there may be a possibility for further assignment. But if there is such an idea, it would be folly not to consider this aspect of the question, and it would be rather wise to forego the revenue rather than surrender the lands to these planters. And when it is a question of the Company and the poor Pulayas, I know well where the Darbar will always be. Not only you, generally all will be on the side of the rich and against the poor. Under these conditions, it would be a great relief to us, if no more lands are assigned to these Companies without consulting this House.

These are the few observations I have to make.

President.—Is the motion pressed?

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—No, Sir, I want to know the sense of the Council.

Mr. M. K Raman.—Sir, I rise to support this motion. It is only just and proper that the poor and helpless people should be given some lands in the State for them to live as their own.

In this connection, you will have to remember that once upon a time, all these lands, originally, must have belonged to the so-called depressed classes (*Laughter.*)

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Certainly not. To His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Oh, no! They must have been the original natives of the land. The mythology that the Saint Parasurama gave it to us can only be a mere story.—What it means is only that those who were living here when we came were driven to the forests or to other obscure habitations.

President.—Are you referring to the Aryans?

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Who are the Pulayas and Parayas? The aboriginal tribes. There are signs to show that they

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

were even the rulers of the lands at a certain time. More civilised nations must have come and driven them away.

President.—Are you speaking on this subject? (*Laughter.*)

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I am tracing back the history of these people. History tells us so far as we are able to gather, the aboriginal tribes who lived here are the Parayas and the Pulayas and the so-called depressed classes. (*Laughter.*)

President.—You referred to Parasurama.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—That can only be a mere story. We know it is an impossibility, practically. Probably, Malabar must have risen out of the sea by some earthquake or some volcanic erruption. It is perhaps poetically put that Saint Parasurama came and raised Kerala from the sea. Whatever it is, my point is only this. Originally, these lands must have certainly belonged to the Pulayas.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—On a point of information. I do not know what my friend means. Does he mean that all the lands belonged by right of conquest or by right of occupation? (*Laughter.*) Originally, by right of conquest or occupation?

Mr. M. K. Raman.—More powerful nations came and conquered the land, and the poor Pulayas who were the occupants had to fly for their lives. How it was exactly we do not know. The stronger must have prevailed.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—That is history, I believe.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Yes, history has little that is known—and I am using it in support of my point.

President.—There is nothing clear on this.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Exactly, Sir. (*Laughter.*) There can be nothing clear on the point, because history is not clear about it.

President.—That is the reason for our want of clearness.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Now, Sir, the present pitiable condition of these people certainly must be known to the Government. It is only quite proper that those who have absolutely nothing to live upon should be helped by giving them lands on concessional rates. Either land must be given free of value or, if you insist on taking land value, on a very concessional rate, and that to be paid by instalments. It is incumbent on the Government to do so, and this House will unanimously vote for it.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—It is only in case that the Government have not done anything that you have to pass a thing. We shall do, we have done, and we are prepared to do. We are quite at one with you there.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—There are many assurances given by the Government that they will smoothly consider.

President.—What do you say? These are not empty words.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I do not mean that they are empty words. "We shall do what we can" is a wide term capable of any number of interpretations.

President.—That is quite a different thing. Why should we not consider the case of these poor classes? They have to be given all facilities, and we will try to do our best in their interests. The only thing is, as the Diwan Peishkar pointed out, we give them something; somebody by some inducement or other takes away the thing.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—For that we should certainly make some safeguard; give them lands on assignment but with a stipulation that they should not alienate them within a certain number of years.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—We are doing.

President.—I suppose there is no one else wishing to speak on the subject. You don't want to press the motion to a division?

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—I wanted to know the sense of the Council.

President.—Anybody else?

Rao Sahib Mr T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—I see no one to support the motion? It is not a cut exactly. If it is a resolution that had been brought forward by the Member for Kunnamkulam pointing out the desirability for adopting a liberal policy of grant of lands to depressed classes, I would have replied that the Government would sympathetically deal with them, and accepted the resolution on behalf of the Government. Now, the acceptance of a token motion by this House, may mean that the Governmeat have not done their duty and realised their obligations in the matter. It is only where the Government have not done anything that a token motion should be moved. Your interests and our interests are practically identical in this respect. A good beginning has been made. Pulayas have been encouraged. We are not keeping quiet. We give them free land. Only one condition

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

we impose, i. e., lands should not be sold. If you go to Melur—Village of Melur—you will find a Pulaya settlement I have set apart for them. I shall tell you my difficulty. 250 acres four years ago. With all the pressure that I could get to bear on the Pulayas, only 80 acres have been occupied. They say: "ഞങ്ങളുടെ തമ്പുരാക്കന്മാരെ വിട്ടുപോവാൻ തരമില്ല. തമ്പുരാക്കന്മാരുടെ മണ്ണിൽതന്നെ മാടംകെട്ടിഇരിക്കണം." If all our intelligent, philanthropic, educated gentlemen—I mean those who are interested in the elevation of the depressed classes—organise themselves, and put forward a suitable scheme, such a sympathetic philanthropic scheme will certainly receive the consideration of the Government. Instead of pressing this cut motion, it is a resolution that is most appropriate. I do not think this is, after all, a very appropriate or logical way of dealing with this very important and economic question.

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—More than that. Village Officers will be deprived of one hundred rupees.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Yes, there is that point also.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—We will give supplementary grants.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—What I say, Sir, is, has he got a case against the Government that they have not done their duty? Now, I pointed out the difficulty. 250 acres were set apart. No Pulaya will go there with his family and live there.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Were they given only on lease or on assignment?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Only on lease. When they go there, they have got to clear it, sink a well, and put up a hut, they require a little money. You do not know their straitened circumstances—their most difficult circumstances. They cannot get their [illegible]al, unless they work.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—But they have no permanent interest.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—If you provide them with some capital—if their landlord do them some little help—the Government have got lands, and the Government will give them *even tomorrow*. I have got more than 100 acres; I have got the sanction of the Government in 1096, for giving 250 acres in Melur; and with all the pressure, difficulty and persuasion, I have succeeded in giving them only 80 acres.

Mr. M. K. Raman.— What harm, what objection is there in giving these lands on assignment?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—They have to pay only a very nominal rent of 8 as. per acre and nothing else, subject of course to the condition that they alienate with the Government.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—What is the harm in giving the whole thing on assignment?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Some A or B gets possession of it.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—With the condition?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Practically the same thing.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Is it only on lease?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—You may call it assignment or lease. Be the name what it may, it is practically the same thing. Call it conditional assignment. If there is anything in the name, I have no objection to call it "Conditional assignment to depressed classes at concessionary rates." We have got a chapter in the revised *Land Revenue Manual* for a more liberal scheme, I think, than that in a corresponding chapter in *the Travancore Land Revenue Manual.* I have secured the sympathetic attitude of the Government, and we are practically carrying it out. The difficulty is we cannot get these poor people to avail themselves of the grants. If a few gentlemen of this House organise themselves and take some of these people to the block set apart for them and also give them all advice that is necessary, I can give you tomorrow 120 acres of land. I have got the sanction of the Government in 1096, and we are now in 1101. I say again, with all the difficulty, we have been able to give them only 80 acres. The Pulayas must be induced to go there, work there, make some amount and have some education.

President.—They are in forests?

Mr. K. Govinda Menon.—Not forest, but in country parts. It is all clear. At Melur.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Even when schools were opened, we had considerable difficulty to get Pulaya boys to come to schools, because they do not know the value of education. My question was only this, Sir, whether the Government have any objections to give them lands on assignment on condition that they should not alienate for a certain period, say, six years or so.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—There is a great deal of difference. These Pulayas may not take permanent interest in the land. I do not know what their views are. It may be that sometimes they may like a particular locality and sometimes they may not.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—I may state for the information of the House that the Sanitary Department made an attempt in the Pulaya Colony at Narakkal. Pieces of land were partitioned for cultivation to several people—15 cents, 4 acres, 8 acres, etc.,—were assigned to so many people. All those lands are still lying fallow and uncultivated. There is only one man who made an attempt to cultivate. When attempts were made to find out what the reason was, why these lands were not cultivated, it was stated that they were far away from the paddy fields where they had their own work, cultivation work, to do. Therefore, they do not want to settle in these pieces of land. That is the case in the thickly populated places. It is no wonder why the Diwan Peishkar finds it very difficult to persuade the Pulayas to settle down.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Under Standing Order 26, I move that the Council will pass to the next item of business.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—I second it.

President.—There being no opposition, we may pass to the next item.

The motion for passing on to the business next in order in the statement of business was put to votes and was carried.

The next motion is by Mr. Sankara Puduval's.

Motion No. 6.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 86,413 for Village establishments by one rupee.*

Sir, I beg to move for a cut of one rupee from the total allotment of Rs. 86,413 for the Village establishments.

In doing so, I wish to draw the attention of the House and also of the Government to some features in the working of this department.

The Village Officers are, comparatively speaking, in a very sorry plight. They are, compared with other departments, the most poorly paid, and they have to do work which does not legitimately lie within their sphere.

Now, it is very curious that in this establishment alone, since the Settlement, there has been a reduction in pay instead of an increase. There are 71 Parvattiakkarns in the first grade drawing Rs. 15 each and 83 in the second grade drawing Rs. 12 each. There are 177 Village Menons drawing Rs. 12 each. Prior to the Settlement, the Parvattiakkarans used to draw Rs. 14, 16 and 18, according to grade.

President.—Prior to the Settlement?

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—Yes, Sir. And now the first grade Paravattiakkarans get Rs. 15 and the second grade Rs. 12. Menons used to be of 2 grades drawing Rs. 12 and 15 in each grade. They are now invariably paid Rs. 12 each.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

The pity of it is that these officers are made to do not only Land Revenue work proper, but other items of work as well, and for no remuneration whatever. They seem to be the hold-all of the administrative machinery. In regard to collections under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, the realisation of amounts under decrees passed by the Co-operative Registrar, and amounts due to incorporated Devaswams and the Excise Department, all these, are collected by these people. Why they should be asked to collect these amounts for no remuneration, it is rather difficult to understand.

Then, again, in regard to services of processes from the Panchayat Courts and in regard to the execution of orders from the Civil Courts, in regard to partition of property under decree, and in regard to execution of commissions for local inspection and preparation of places, these Village Officers are employed.

President.—Otherwise, we should have separate establishments.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—I may be left alone. These interruptions rob me of my time.

President —In courts, how are you treated? Vakils are always interrupted.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—Interruption is a pleasure, subject to the condition that there is no time-limit for speech.

President. —It appeared to me that your principle was that you should not be interrupted.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—I may be allowed to complete what I have to say; that is all.

President.—If you say in the end, "I was interrupted, I want a few minutes more," then, I will consider the matter.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—I welcome interruptions as they would clear up matters. It may be necessary also to interrupt.

In regard to orders issued by the Civil Courts for executing commissions for local inspection, etc., a certain amount of money (10 rupees or 5 rupees) is sent by the Courts to be paid over to the Village Officers; in regard to all other matters they do not receive anything. The previous practice was to pay the process fee to them. But this practice has, since, been given up.

Recovery of amounts due to Co-operative Societies, incorporated Devaswams and the Excise Department—these are, certainly, matters outside their legitimate sphere of action. We find the scale of salaries received on a comparison with that of officers of similar status in the Excise Department, in the Forest Department, in the Police Department, in the Anchal Department, in the Jail Department, in the Nayar

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Brigade and even in the Municipalities of the State, is considerably lower. I have taken considerable pains to prepare such a comparative table, which I have placed on the table.

President.—We shall see whether the pay of the Village Officers is lower than that of officers of corresponding status.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—These Village Officers receive 15 per cent, often 30 per cent, and in some cases 50 per cent less than officers of similar grade and status elsewhere. Unless some arrangements are made, whereby these officers are to carry on work in their own sphere or Government find means for remunerating them for their work outside the scope of their legitimate department, it would be very hard that their lot should be allowed to be as sorry as it was in 1085.

Now, it is a source of great pleasure to me to announce to this House that the Head of that Department has been very sympathetic in this direction, and public opinion has also been in his favour. People think that his recommendations have not found favour with the Government. Whether it is so or not, it is for the Government to say. It is very high time to consider this matter very carefully.

Another matter which I wish to refer to is that this increase in pay should be coupled with the clubbing, of superfluous villages. The *Kariasthan* of a Jenmi who is paid Rs. 3 a month makes both ends meet, by income from other sources. It is often said that Village Officers get perquisites to supplement their salary.

Whatever the conditions in Cochin were many years ago, the hope of realising anything outside their legitimate remuneration, is not under modern conditions easy of realisation; it is not desirable either.

I think that the total number of the villages could be safely reduced by at least ten, in all the taluks of the State and by one, so far as Cranganur is concerned.

President.—Villages are to be clubbed, you say?

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—Yes, they are too many.

President.—There has been a clubbing already.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—But more clubbing can be done, with advantage.

We could club villages together without impairing the efficiency in the least. We should not be carried away by the consideration of the amount of collection in each village. In a particular village there may be only 50 or 60 *pattadars*, and the amount to be collected may be considerable. So far as Cranganur is concerned, the villages of Lokamaleswaram and Pullut could be very conveniently clubbed together. In the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

other five taluks, at least a reduction of 10 villages could be made. For instance, in the northernmost Taluk of Chittur, Pottundi and Vallanghi can be clubbed together. At present, there is a distinct village in Ayalur. Tiruvaliyad and Kairadi form a village. All the three could be very conveniently amalgamated. This clubbing together of villages is a very useful thing, and it will reduce expenditure, and this amount, realised by the fusion of these villages, may be made available for extra payment in the shape of pay or salary. I do not say that that alone is to be utilised.

I wish again to point out that in the working of the department there are several inconveniences; for instance, whatever be the rule for administrative purposes, so far as remittances of revenue are concerned, the Chennamangalam Village Officer has to come all the way to the Cochin-Kanayannur Treasury. That is a very long distance, whereas he could very well be allowed to transact his business at Cranganur which is barely three miles from Chennamangalam. Similarly, the Village Officer of Edavilangu village has to plod 10 miles to the Mukundapuram Treasury to transact his business. It would be very convenient, if he be allowed to do his business in Cranganur, which is but a mile off from Edavilangu, instead of at Irinjalakkuda. There are similar inconveniences to other Village Officers also. I am only citing some of them for example.

There is a feeling of hesitancy as to what the Finance Committee is going to do. The Finance Committee is not at all a committee appointed by this House. Our experience is that committees appointed by the Government are not very popular. The Finance Committee is a Committee solely appointed by the Government. There is no knowing whether the Report of the Committee would be placed before this House for discussion. I have been noting Government Members often saying that the matter is before the Special Finance Committee. That is a very poor consolation to the non-official Members of this House, who are not members of the Finance Committee. What is it going to do after all? Similar Committees have made useful suggestions in their Reports, but the results, so far as the people are concerned have been disappointing so that the reference to the Finance Committee made in this House by the Members on the opposite side (that the matter is engaging the attention of the Finance Committee) is no consolation to the non-official Members of this House. It became necessary for me to draw the attention of the Government to the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Village establishments, and I

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

trust Government would remedy the real grievances of this department at an early date.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—I second this motion. I wish to add one word of explanation regarding the position of the Special Finance Committee in the matter of not submitting the Report earlier. The terms of reference are too wide to prepare the report in a hurry. One thing is clear. The fact ought to have been taken notice of by the Government in preparing the budget. The feeling of the non-official members of this House as well as of the public is that it is high time to give some relief to the Village establishments by way of increase of pay, and that some of the villages ought to be clubbed together. Under these circumstances, it would have been better, had some provision been made in the budget for 1102, at least an interim provision, pending the decision of the Special Finance Committee.

President.—We must have a regular scheme chalked out as to how the pay is to be regulated, and which are the villages that ought to be clubbed together.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—Had the Government moved earlier, the whole thing could have been finished before the presentation of the budget.

President.—For clubbing and all these things, there might be some difficulty.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—The clubbing could lie over.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—I beg to differ from the views of the Hon'ble Member with regard to the clubbing of villages. Clubbing may be done on a small scale. It may be done as a part of a give and take policy. One or two villages may be clubbed together without any serious inconvenience, though, of course, it will not facilitate work.

President.—What would be the probable amount for effecting an increment to the pay of these officers?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—I think it will come to about Rs. 12,000 a year. That is for Parvatiams and Menons. If the menials are also to be taken into consideration, it may come to Rs. 20,000.

President—Opinion seems to be very strong on this point.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—In matters like this there is no finality. I shall reconsider the question, if it is possible to make any reduction. If the Government desire that I am to reconsider this matter of increasing the pay of the Village establishments, as also that of clubbing of villages, of course, I can prepare a scheme.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President.—In getting the Report of the Finance Committee there may be some delay.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—I am also a member of the Special Finance Committee, and I am afraid we will not be able to do full justice to the work entrusted to us. I have got a big order, and I think of presenting urgent questions before it, and I think we might consider them and submit an interim Report. Now, our finances are in a very good condition, and I think a few thousand rupees may be spared for this purpose. For all the other departments, the Special Finance Committee may be instructed to sit separately, and submit a tentative scheme to be given effect to in 1102 and 1103, and after getting the full Report of the Committee, the matter may be finally decided. I think it may be granted.

President.—Is it in connection with the Village Officers?

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—We can go thoroughly into the village question and submit a Report within two months.

President.—What is the menials' provision in the budget?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—It comes to nearly Rs. 10,000.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Are not the Policemen also starving? Why are you so much concerned with the Village Officers alone? Most of their pay is under attachment.

President.—Now, we are dealing with Village Officers only.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I oppose this motion with regard to that. Provision could be made only after the Report of the Special Finance Committee is received.

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—During the last 20 years, the Village Officers got nothing more than what they got in 1085. All other officers in the State, e. g., peons, Policemen and others—every one got two increases within the time. They have been waiting all these years, and they have not got any increase.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—May I know whether the Village Officers had any increase in their pay?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—They had some increase in 1089, and that only in the case of Menons and menials. Their pay was increased from 8 to 10 and 10 to 12.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—I do not mean in my remarks that clubbing and increasing the pay should be done together. Clubbing may lie over, and the increase of pay could be given effect to earlier.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—My own objection for clubbing of villages is that a lot of young men will

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

have to be sent away. My point is that clubbing could be effected, whenever there is a vacancy, so that no man will have to be sent away. My scheme was to give effect to the clubbing in course of time as vacancies occur. I think I could do it.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I do not agree with the Diwan Peishkar in this respect. If there are any superfluous officials in the department, they should be sent away, and they must seek employment elsewhere. You say that you would have to send away many young men, when villages are clubbed together. Whether they are sent away or whether they have no other living, it is no concern of ours, and we do not undertake to provide for every one.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I know how many of these Parvatiams and Menons pay land tax, and if so, how much each of them pay? Has any enquiry been made ?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Do you want the answer now ? It is a very big, big order.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—To one of my questions, the Government replied that it is the policy of the Government to appoint only well-to-do, wealthy and influential men in the locality as Village Parvatiams, and as far as possible, local people also.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Most of them belong to the same village, and you may have a few instances where men of other villages are appointed as Parvatiams of a particular village.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—If so, then, where is the question of increase of pay? If the policy of the Government is to pay for the work they do, then let them pay. Nobody objects to it. My point is that the well-to-do should not be given employment. Those who are poor should be given employment. You say the policy is that only the wealthy are appointed as Parvatiams. That is a bad policy.

President.—You say that they are wealthy. In that case, the fact that they ask for enhancement of pay shows that they are not well-to-do.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The rule that Village Officers must be wealthy and well-to-do should be taken away. If that policy is given effect to, then this question will not come here at all.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—In British India Village Officers are not paid more than what they are paid here.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—The deficiency in pay is made good by attesting *vakkalaths*. For attesting every *vakkalath* they get as. 4.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—The pay of the Village Adhikaries in British India has recently been increased.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. Chakko Cheruvathur.—Will the Government be pleased to introduce scarcity allowance in the State, until the Report of the Special Finance Committee is submitted?

President.—Now, the question is whether those alone are the people who are suffering, and whether there are others too who are suffering.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—Only this department is neglected. In all other departments there have been reorganisations.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—What I have to ask is whether they are given living wages. I take into consideration all the low-paid officers of the State. Whether they get sufficient to live at present is the question, I ask whether they should go and beg or borrow. The third they cannot do, unfortunately. Very many do it. I think they are to have recourse to that. Why not the Government keep them away out of that temptation? I request that the scarcity allowance which was being given to them some years before be given to them till the Report of the Finance Committee is received. What was the reason for the Government to stop that allowance ?

President.—Scarcity allowance was given during the time of the Great War. When the Government found that the economic condition of the State had risen to its normal level, it put a stop to that.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—Has the economic condition improved, after all ? I think the Government stopped that by saying that their pay would be re-organised at the earliest possible opportunity.

President.—Has not the economic condition improved, Mr. Krishna Menon?

Mr. M Krishna Menon.—Not much better, Sir. Education charges, and all other charges the head of a family had to incur have been increased. When we come to a town, the people living in that Municipality have to pay several taxes. Water tax, house tax and many other taxes have to be paid. These taxes the poor as well as the rich have to pay. Even the Head of a Department will have to pay the scavenging fee only equally. To a poor man it is a great thing. He has to pay the fee, and four annas is gone out of his pay. I think people living in rural parts, i. e., villages, are far better off than those who live in towns, and almost all the Government offices are in towns, and you have a host of subordinate officers in these towns. These people are forced to pay several taxes. So their case is most pitiable. In towns everything is dear. Look at the constables standing on the road in the sun and the rain shivering. They too are human crea-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

tures. They should have housing convenience, and also should have food materials. These they should provide with the meagre pay which is paid to them. I say there is no use of selecting one set of officers for giving an increase of pay, simply because they come and trouble us only once in a year for the purpose of collecting the revenue. My other point is the clubbing of villages together. I oppose that, for it would affect the working of the department, i. e., of the work of the revenue collectors.

President.—There are only very few which are proposed to be clubbed together.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—എല്ലാ മെമ്പർമാരും ഇടക്കിടെ ഫൈനാൻസ് കമ്മറി എന്നു പറയുന്നുണ്ട്.

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.— A Member cannot speak in Malayalam, if he is able to express his ideas in English. There are rules to that effect.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I think that, if a Member thinks he could express his ideas in Malayalam in a better and more efficient way, I think it is proper that he is allowed to do so.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I think any Member can express his ideas in his mother tongue. We cannot penalise the Malayalam language.

President.—I think Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar can speak in Malayalam, and I allow it.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്രയ്യർ.— എല്ലാ മെമ്പർമാരും ഇടയ്ക്കിടയ്ക്ക് ഫൈനാൻസ് കമ്മിറി, ഫൈനാൻസ് കമ്മിറി എന്ന് പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ആ കമ്മിറി ഇതേവരെ എന്തുചെയ്തുവെന്ന് മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.— It is a confidential matter.

പ്രസിഡെണ്ട്.—അതിനേപ്പറ്റി ഇപ്പോൾ ഒന്നും പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്രയ്യർ.—ആ കമ്മിറി ഇതേവരെ വളരെ ജോലിയൊന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അറിവ്. അതിലെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ സകാര്യമെന്നും പറയുന്നു. ആ കമ്മിറിയേക്കുറിച്ച് എല്ലാവർക്കും വിശ്വാസം ഉണ്ടോ എന്നതന്നെ സംശയമാണ് (*Laughter*). അതുകൊണ്ട് അതിനെമാത്രം വിശ്വസിച്ചിരുന്ന് ഈ സാധുക്കളുടെ ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടാൻ താമസിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു് വ്യസനിക്കത്തക്ക ഒരവസ്ഥയാണ്. ഇന്നത്തെ 68-ാമനുസ്സ ചോദ്യത്തിന്റെ മറുപടിയും അവരുടെ ശമ്പളക്കൂട്ടലിന് വിരോധമായിട്ടുള്ളതും ശരിയല്ലാത്തതും ആകുന്നു:—

"**Mr. I. E. Ambooken.**—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have passed any order with regard to the increase of pay to the Village Officers in accordance with the recommendations by the Diwan Peishkar some time ago?

"**Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.**—The Member is referred to question No. 88 at the Vrischigam session

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

of the Council, which contains the conclusions of the Government on the subject."

ഈ ചൊദ്യത്തിന് മറുപടിയായി, ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൽ വില്ലേജുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്ക് കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ 4 ഇരട്ടിയും 5 ഇരട്ടിയും ശമ്പളം നമ്മുടെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്ക് കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും അതിനാൽ അവരുടെ ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടാൻ ഗവ്മേണ്ടു് ആലോചിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നും മുമ്പൊരിക്കൽ പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നതായും എന്നാൽ അനേഷണത്തിൽ ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൽ കൊടുക്കുന്ന ശമ്പളം ഇവിടെ കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നും പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു.

പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു്— ഇനിമേൽ അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യാം. ഗവ്മേണ്ടിന് തെറ്റിപ്പോയിരിക്കാം. ഇനി അങ്ങനെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിന് വിരോധമില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്രയ്യർ.—അവരുടെ ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടുന്നകാര്യത്തിൽ ഫൈനാൻസ് കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടു് കിട്ടുന്നതുവരെ താമസിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ നിർദ്ദേശം.

Mr. A. B. Salem.— May I know, Sir, out of 187 Menons and 154 Parvatiakkarans, how many of them are local men engaged in their locality?

President.—Most of them are local men. I think that is why the Diwan Peishkar said that only in a few cases are persons in the adjoining villages appointed as Village Officers.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Then, may I know how many of them are men of wealth and influence ?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—That is a very difficult and wide question.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The Government said in one of their answers to a question put by me that they select Parvatiakkarans only from men of wealth and influence.

President.—How much wealth do you think they have?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I move that we pass on to the next of business in order.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—I beg to second it.

The motion was put to votes and carried.

Motion No. 7.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,300 for Lighting of Caution Posts by one rupee.*

As the Member was not present, the President asked Mr. Salem to move his cut motion which was next in order.

Motion No. 8.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,300 for Lighting of Caution Posts by one ruppe.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—With the leave of the House, I beg to withdraw the motion.

Motions Nos. 9 and 10.

Mr. Poulo Mampilli.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,300 for Lighting of Caution Posts.*

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,500 for Survey School for Village Officers, etc., by Rs. 750.*

Mr. Poulo Mampilli being absent, his motion was treated as withdrawn.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Sir, I yield to none in my admiration of the very eminent and meritorious services which the Hon'ble Member for Land Revenue has rendered to the State throughout his official career in our midst. The department for which he is responsible is perhaps the most efficient in the State. But in his eagerness for efficiency I fear he has overlooked certain details in the working of his department. I propose by this motion to call attention to the recruitment to the services of which he is the head.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—How does this come under "establishment"?

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—This comes under "establishment." The Diwan Peishkar intends to select two clerks from his office to train them in revenue work, so that they may be drafted as Revenue Inspectors and later on promoted as Tahsildars. I may refer, in this connection, to the information that we have obtained from the answers supplied before this House and from other Government publications regarding representation in the service.

(i) *Appointments of Rs. 50 and above in the Land Revenue Department.*

Classes.	*No.*	*Monthly salary.*
Brahmins	9	Rs. 1,380
Nayars	19	,, 1,690
Caste-Hindus other than Brahmins and Nayars	2	,, 250
Christians	2	,, 210
Ezhuvas	2	,, 76
Total	34	,, 3,606

(ii) *Appointments in the Land Revenue Department.*

Classes	*Appointments of Rs. 15 and above in Land Revenue*	*Parvatiams*	*Menons*
Brahmins	72	28	30
Non-Brahmin caste-Hindus	125	120	129
Tiyyas	9		11
Other non-caste Hindus	1	2	7
Christians	10	5	18
Muhammadans	1	2	1
Jews	..	..	..
Total	218	161	196

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

(iii) *Appointments of Rs. 20 and above in the Land Revenue Department during the last 13 years.*

Brahmins 23; Non-Brahmin caste-Hindus 37; Christians 3; Non-caste Hindus 5; Total 68.

(iv) *Caste-war statement of officers in the Land Revenue Department drawing Rs. 15 and above.*

Name of Office	Brahmins	Non-Brahmins caste-Hindus	Tiyyas	Other non-caste Hindus	Christians	Muhammadans
Diwan Peishkar's Office ...	8	7	...	...	...	...
Office of the Superintendent of Survey and Land Records ...	4	12	2	...	1	...
Taluk Offices ...	47	50	6	...	6	...
Village Offices ...	13	56	1	1	3	1
Total ...	72	125	9	1	10	1

In answer to question 3 of this session, the Government have supplied the following information:—

Number of people in Government service on Rs. 25 and above.

Caste-Hindus 1,344; Non-caste Hindus 48; Christians 296; Muhammadans 18; Jews 1; Total 1,707.

I may also refer to the answer given to-day as Appendix I. That provides a list of Parvatiams—first grade Parvatiams, permanent second grade Parvatiams, and so on. It is not necessary for me to go through all the details of Appendix I to convince the House that, in the recruitment of Parvatiams, justice has not been done to all communities.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—This is the case only with the Trichur Taluk.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—In other Taluks it is worse. It is needless for me to go into further details to establish that the Diwan Peishkar has not been careful to give proper representation to all classes in the service under him. Sir, we have been hearing for a very long time the cry for representation in the services. That cry is not a political cry but a heartfelt economic cry. We all heard the vehement appeals made just now for increasing the pay of the Village Officers. They are a pretty large number employed by the Government. Why not the post of the Village Officers be extended to the classes that are not represented in the services?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

The Diwan Peishkar has made it clear that he proposes to select two clerks from his office to be trained to work as Revenue Inspectors. The clerks in his office are all caste-Hindus! If the two candidates for training are chosen from the Diwan Peishkar's Office, nearly 83 per cent of the people are clean left out of consideration. Sir, if you want to train up graduates, you can get any number of them from several departments of the State service, and not from your department alone. There are several graduates attached to various offices of the State who will be only too willing to go for training.

President.—You please address the Chair. Can you address the Members as "you"?

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I beg your pardon, Sir. The Diwan Peishkar has stated that these Revenue Inspectors are in due course to be raised as Tahsildars. So this grant of Rs. 750 has the ultimate effect of creating two Tahsildars who will certainly be caste-Hindus.

President.—Are all present Tahsildars caste-Hindus?

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—There is only one who is not a caste-Hindu. The policy of the State should be to give, as far as possible, representation in the services to the classes which are not adequately represented. There are in the non-Hindu and the non-caste Hindu communities graduates who will be willing to serve, if the Government take them.

One word, Sir, about the men who have already acted in the service. I preambled my remarks on the motion by the statement that the Land Revenue Department was perhaps the most efficient. The Diwan Peishkar has never had the occasion to complain of the inefficiency of the Revenue Inspectors, even though they were not graduates. I do not know whether the innovation initiated by the Government during the regime of Mr. P. Narayana Menon had been agreed to by the Diwan Peishkar. I differ from the view of Mr. Paruvakkat Narayana Menon that only graduates can satisfactorily fill the post of Revenue Inspectors. The Diwan Peishkar himself bears testimony to the excellent work turned out during the last two decades by the non-graduate Revenue Inspectors. What necessity then has now arisen for this innovation? I see in it only one thing and that the putting in of the thin end of the wedge. The first probationary Revenue Inspector appointed in pursuance of the innovation was the son of a Paliath Achchan. What was the necessity of bringing in the name of Paliath Achchan in the Proceedings that were issued? To my mind there was none whatsoever. The post having been created, the Government could have appointed any man afterwards. The Government must have rea-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

lised that publicity of the creation of the post would have drawn forth the claims of men in service, and application from those outside, making it indeed tough work for the Government to select the son of Paliath Achchan; but that, once he was appointed, he would not be thrown out. Though the post was in fact created for Mr. Narayana Menon, the Government took care in giving information to the public to introduce the name of Paliath Achchan to justify the selection. This was doing further injustice to classes which had not been adequately represented in the State service. I request the Government to avoid such actions in future and to do full justice to the communities which are now unrepresented. After all, Sir, this is an economic cry, a cry that comes from the belly. One of the Hon'ble Members of this House remarked the other day that only Brahmins had brains, and that they alone were fit to hold high positions. Every man has brains. Give him opportunities, and you can see whether he is capable like others. It was the Hon'ble Member for Vyttila that said that only Brahmins had brains, and that wherever you went, you found one Ayyar, Ayyangar or some other Brahmins holding important places. His view is wrong. Quite recently, I had occasion to visit a Pulaya School, and I was happy to find boys—who could not even talk well before education reclaimed them—performing intellectual feats. Sir, give opportunities for service, and you will find the so-called brainless men of the State coming to the forefront as Hon'ble Members sitting here.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I don't want more than five minutes. I cannot but speak, as the question is of paramount importance,and we are bound to answer such a question. True to his promise on the budget day that he will carry on a communal war till he gains all he wants, he has come forward to fight.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—Should we not check such sort of communal antagonism here?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—When one comes here and threatens us with dangerous consequences, should we not reply? Is it a communal antagonism after all?

President.—You are going out of your way and spending much of our valuable time.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I am not going out of my way, Sir.

President.—He simply referred to the statistics of appointments, and has showed that all communities are not equally represented, and that opportunities should be given to the others also. The Member did not say anything about a particular community or person.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—He said that he will carry on a communal fight till his objects are gained.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I only referred to the statement, Sir.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sometimes, when discussion takes place on a particular day, I can give replies only on another day.

President.—In these discussions, your feelings overpower your judgment. Although much heat is created, no light is obtained. Discussion carried on by heat begets no light. It is a delicate subject to be discussed here. You may argue and justify your position.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—In the classification in his statement, the Member has stated Christians, Brahmins, non-Brahmins, Muhammadans, suppressed classes, depressed classes, etc. Now, the House will realise that the Christians are divided into Roman Catholics, Protestants, Syrians, Jacobites, etc. Can we take into consideration these various sub-divisions and apportion all appointments according to that? Now, I took occasion to point out to this House that no preference need be shown by the Government to Nayars, Brahmins or to Christians who are all capable of looking after their own interests. The only classes to which the Government should show some consideration are the Muhammadans and non-caste Hindus. I do believe that the Government will show them some consideration—that is but reasonable. If you get any chance and show them some consideration, Sir, you will only be doing the right thing. In his statement it is said that a post was created for a graduate so that these in the service may not be promoted. Has not such a thing taken place in the Medical Department, and was it not a fact that the Member absolutely remained quiet? The point is they want men of their own class to be appointed, and when another is appointed, they come with opposition in a violent temper. Either you should apply all these principles to all communities or, forgetting the rules, hold only a sectarian view and fight boldly.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I don't understand what is meant by a fight. I don't want to fight.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—During the general discussion of the budget, I paid a tribute to the Diwan Peishkar for having increased the efficiency of the department. The Member took me to task very seriously for making such a statement. To-day he himself spoke highly of the services of this very officer. When I said it, he wanted to deprecate it. That shows the Member's peculiar mentality. The communal feeling has taken deep root more among the so-called educated clssses of the State than among the masses. There are only a few Government appointments, and everybody wants them. The activity of the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

leaders who come here to represent our people is to create disturbances among the masses. Therefore, I say the educated classes in the State are responsible for all the miseries that exist at present, which has its origin in communal prejudice. It is high time, therefore, to reconcile all differences and try to work harmoniously. I speak out these things for effecting a reconciliation because the fair face of Cochin has been scarred by communal strifes and scrambles for Government posts.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I beg to add one word more.

President.—Are you going to say anything about communal differences?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I have nothing to say about it.

President.—If communal questions are discussed, it will intensify the feelings of certain Members here. To hold up the dignity and prestige of the House, such things are not to be discussed here. If you want to speak on communal differences, you may speak it on a day when I will not be present to preside over the functions here.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—In the Government service, at present, there are classes that are represented, and that are not represented. If we had published the vacancies, made the recruitment through a public body and made the selection on the point of merit and efficiency, there would have been no such complaint. I have absolutely no complaint, and none of my people need be represented, if you do not like it. There is only one Jew in the service at present, and that is a Jewess (*Laughter*). I have no complaint, if no appointments are given to the Jews. The present system of recruitment followed in the State is charged with a certain amount of communalism and of showing favour to particular classes. Dissensions are widely rampant among the classes here, and nobody wants to shut out their interests. Classes, no doubt, should be well represented in the service. In future, the recruitment condition should be that classes which are not represented should be taken in first. You know, Sir, in Madras when the non-Brahmin movement came in, it passed a resolution in the Council that no Brahmin should be appointed for four or five years even though others are not so efficient as the Brahmins and have only the minimum qualification.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—To my knowledge the High Court in Madras is even now recruiting Brahmins into the service.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—There is no hard and fast rule. There is no harm, if all classes are represented without hurting the feelings of any one class.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President.—I do not know why a representation is necessary. Whatever may be the differences, we must all unite together. Our cause is a common one.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I want to mention one more fact. The recent appointments of the Judges also are incongruous, and thereby the Government has become unpopular.

President.—Why do you refer to recent instances?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The policy of the Government regarding recruitment should be changed for the better. It is a real grievance.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Sir, under Standing Order 26, I move that the Council may go on to the next item. We have got only ten minutes, and there are other questions. Moreover, the atmosphere is also surcharged.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—Sir, I second it.

President.—As far as possible, personality should be avoided, and that should be our fundamental principle. Another point which I wish to urge is to keep our temper coolly. Let us not give ourselves up to feeling and allow it to upset our mental equilibrium. This is essential for the dignity of the Council, and it is this that is lacking here.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—You are calm enough, because you have sat on the bench for 25 years.

President.—Only very few members here are calm.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja's motion was put and carried.

Motions Nos. 11 to 14.

Mr. C. N. Ittiravi Nambudiri.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,31,700 under Land Revenue by one rupee.*

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,31,700 under Land Revenue by one rupee.*

Mr. Poulo Mampilli.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,31,700 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100.*

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,31,700 under Land Revenue by one rupee.*

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—There is another motion which will cover the same ground as Motion No. 11. Number 12 is to discuss the non-remission of assessment in spite of the failure of the *Kole* crops in 1101. I anticipated the fate of my adjournment motion and was prepared beforehand when I gave notice of Motion No. 12 standing in my name so that the subject of *Kole* failure may be brought before this Council. I am glad my task has been considerably lightened by the words which fell from the Chair on the opening day of the budget session. The Diwan—President said that the condition of the *Kole* cultivators was deplorable, and some remedial measures were of urgent

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

necessity. The Press Communique recently issued on the subject concedes these points, but the only difficulty of the Government is that they are not in possession of sufficient data to make a fair and just distribution, if any amount was given on remission. I know from the representatives of my constituency that the Village Officers have gone to each and every item of land, and they have made a correct calculation of the yield of each item of land. This was checked by the Revenue Inspectors. In addition, the Tahsildar of Trichur has also visited the place on several occasions and has collected all materials. The Diwan Peishkar too has gone to the spot. From the nature of this inquiry, they must have submitted these data to the Government. I do not know what has taken place afterwards. Surely, they would not have destroyed all this valuable information which they have collected after great effort and scrutiny.

There is another argument. In the years 1084 and 1093 the remission was given as a result of inundation. On the present occasion it is drought. I do not think that this will make any difference, as the result is the same. With these few words, I resume my seat, since it is already 4-56, knowing that there are some more Members who wish to speak on the subject.

മിസ്റ്റർ സി. എൻ. ഇട്ടിരവി നമ്പൂതിരി.—എനിക്ക് കോൾകൃഷിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് സ്വല്പം പറയാനുണ്ടായതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ മോഷൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്. കഴിഞ്ഞ 9-ാമനു- ശവദേമ്മണ്ട് കോൾകൃഷിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ച പ്രസ്സ്കമ്മൂണിക്കിൽ "84-ലും 93-ലും വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം കൊണ്ടാണ് കോൾകൃഷിക്ക് ദോഷം വന്നതും റമിഷൻ അനുവദിച്ചതും എന്നും, എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഉണക്കനിമിത്തമാണ് ദോഷം വന്നതെന്നും അതിന്റെ ശരിയായ കണക്ക് എടുക്കാൻ പ്രയാസമായതിനാലാണ് റമിഷൻ അനുവദിക്കാത്തതെന്നും ചില ന്യായങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നു. ഈ ന്യായത്തെ ഒരിക്കലും നീതീകരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെന്നാണ് എനിക്ക് പറയാനുള്ളത്.

പ്രസിഡെണ്ട്.—വെള്ളംകൊണ്ട് മുങ്ങിപ്പോയാൽ ആകപ്പാടെ വളം എല്ലാം ഒലിച്ചുപോയി മുഴുവൻ കൃഷിയും നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുപോകാൻ ഇടയുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഉണക്കുകൊണ്ട് വരുന്ന ദോഷം എല്ലായിടത്തും ഒരുപോലെ ബാധിച്ചു എന്ന് വരുന്നതല്ല. ചിലേടങ്ങളിൽ ഉണങ്ങിപ്പോകും. ചിലേടങ്ങളിൽ കുറെശെ കിട്ടും. അങ്ങനെ വന്നാൽ കണക്കെടുക്കാൻ പ്രയാസമുണ്ടാവാതിരിക്കാൻ തരമില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ സി. എൻ ഇട്ടിരവി നമ്പൂതിരി.—വെള്ളംകൊണ്ട് നശിച്ചുപോകയെന്ന് പറയുന്ന 93-ലും കുറേശ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഈ കോല്ലത്തിൽ അതിനേക്കാളും കുറവാണ്. കുറവെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഒട്ടും ഉണ്ടായില്ലെന്നതന്നെ പറയണം. ഇക്കൊല്ലം എനിക്ക് ഒന്നും കിട്ടിയില്ല എന്നുള്ളതാണ് എന്റെ അനുഭവമാണ്. സ്വാർത്ഥം കൊണ്ടല്ല ഇതു പറ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

യുന്നതു്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു് മുൻ കൊല്ലങ്ങളേപ്പോലെ കണക്കെടുക്കാൻ ഗവർമ്മണ്ടിന് ഇഷ്ടമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ കഴിയുമായിരുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യാതെ ഉണക്കുകൊണ്ടു വന്ന ദോഷം ആകയാൽ കണക്കു് എടുക്കാൻ പ്രയാസം ആണെന്നാ അതിനാലാണു് റമിഷൻ അനുവദിക്കാതതെന്നും ഗവർമ്മണ്ടു് പറയുന്നതിനെ ന്യായീകരിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു് പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനാണു് ഞാൻ ഈ മോഷൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നതു്.

Motions 11 and 12 were not pressed. The other motions were deemed to have lapsed for want of time.

Demand I—Land Revenue was then put to the House and carried.

The Council then rose for the day, it being 5 p. m.

T. K. KRISHNA MENON,

Secretary to the Council.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly